

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRATLING, MICHIGAN.

EMPEROR WILLIAM has his hands full, if his head is a little empty.

It is a singular fact that the bigger a party platform is the fewer men can stand on it.

CINCINNATI has reduced the situation to this: "Must the electric wires or the people go under the ground?"

TRIOUBLES appear to threaten the house of Hohenzollern. And Von Moltke is dead and Bismarck is in retirement.

JAY GOULD was recently very sick. He ought to have known that he couldn't give \$10,000 to the church without serious results.

SOME of these fine days a man will walk into the office where Emperor William is ruling, demand \$1,000,000, receive his refusal and—p-s-s-t.

If Emperor William is really going to grind all his enemies to powder he had better begin putting up a mill with a capacity of 50,000 barrels a day.

CONGRESS is undertaking to stop "dealing in futures"—in other words, speculation. This is as good a way to waste time as any that could be hit upon.

STROMO CITY, Kan., has only one lawyer, and he is compelled to teach school for a living. Strong City is either a phenomenally good or a hopelessly dead city.

The opening chapters of Mr. Howells' new novel indicate that his hero is to be a newspaper man. Members of the profession will try to bear up against this cruel blow.

The formation of an American playwrights' society brings to light the fact that there are thirty dramatic authors in this country. What in the world becomes of the plays?

NEW YORK is having a great time with its new census. Immigrants at Castle Garden are counted and Jersey men coming into town are pounced upon as soon as they disembark from the ferry.

PRICK and Judge have been excluded from the Boston Public Library because they "speak evil of dignitaries," and are read by immature persons. This is certainly far-fetched righteousness.

RECENT rumors that Jay Gould was seriously ill proved unfounded. It has been noticed by close observers that whenever such rumors gain currency in Wall Street it isn't Jay but the other fellow who is sick.

WEARING New-Yorkers at 150, and a tallist firmly refuses to wear more than 149 of them. The gang for the 150th place ought to give him in comfort for a year or two.

THE penalties for the various crimes for which Train-Robber Perry has been indicted in New York aggregate 161 years at hard labor in the penitentiary. Simple justice, however, suggests that the term should be cut down to a life sentence at least.

EMPEROR WILLIAM wants to pulverize Russia, and the czar expresses a willingness to "throw half a million men across the frontier" whenever William is ready to begin. As imperial edicts on the czar's expression is the more dignified, but William's is the more direct and the easier understood.

WHILE the Kaiser is putting the stopper on such papers within the empire dare to criticize his ill-timed and ill-humored remarks, he will do well to secure some kind of an attachment for his own jaw that will insure a marked impediment to his speech. Bread riots are serious things in a country like his.

TWO St. Louis criminals escaped from their prison, went on the first train to Chicago and were arrested just after having broken into a Chinese laundry for the stealing of a change of linen. That act speaks volumes in condemnation of the St. Louis system for caring for convicts. A man who will break jail, travel 300 miles and commit a burglary just to get a clean shirt, cannot have been very well attended at home.

WE are pleased to note progress in the direction of free delivery of the mails in the country. At present letters are delivered by carriers in towns of 10,000 population, or towns where the postoffice receipts reach \$10,000 annually, though the population is less than 10,000. The Senate Postal Committee has now agreed to report a bill providing for a free delivery in towns of 5,000 inhabitants, and from offices whose receipts reach \$5,000, though the population may not reach 5,000. This measure is an important step in advance. Experience seems to prove that a much longer step might be taken with safety, but this one will serve for an experiment.

THE New York Court of Appeals has decided that while a married woman has a right to contract with other persons than her husband for personal service, and can claim as her own the remuneration received for such service, any service she renders her husband, even in the carrying on of his business, belongs to him. The case was one where the wife of a tailor, who assisted him in his work,

sued for damages sustained by falling into a coal-hole. The court held that the suit should have been brought by the husband, as the time she lost was his. Unless we are much mistaken, the court will hear from the suffrage associations of the country in regard to this.

It appears that a feature of Emperor William's Brandenburg speech, which at the time escaped general notice was his expression of a lively desire to "pulverize the czar." Supplementary to this comes the information that the czar is quite ready to meet the Kaiser half-way in the pulverizing process, and has already gone so far as to say to the German Ambassador: "Tell your Emperor that when he begins pulverizing I will throw half a million men across the frontier with the greatest pleasure." It is unhappily a fact that when these potentates talk of pulverizing each other they mean that they will stay in positions of safety and compel their unhappy subjects to do and to suffer the pulverizing. Emperor William's people have a pithy proverb, which being translated signifies that the closing of a war leaves three armies in the nation: an army of cripples, an army of mourners, and an army of thieves. Emperor William may well hesitate to add these to Germany's already numerous army of starving poor.

LIEUT. HETHERINGTON, U. S. N., left his wife at Yokohama and went sailing up into the Aleutian Islands to protect the seals. When he came back some months later he heard stories which led him to take down one of his navy sixes, load it, and deposit a few large-sized leaden balls in the body of George Gower Robinson, an English banker, who now sojourns where banks are not, but the very streets, according to churchy tradition, are provided with gold basis. The parties to this international episode not being citizens of Japan the question whether the killing was justifiable must be determined by the American Consular Court, and it is reported that the members of that tribunal are much embarrassed because of the high social standing of the parties involved. The duties of the Consular Court, says a dispatch, "are usually confined to complaints against, or by seamen, or occasional acts of wrongdoing by cosmopolitan vagrants." As a graduate of Annapolis Naval Academy, Lieut. Hetherington is obviously no seaman, and to term a naval officer a "cosmopolitan vagrant" might be fairly descriptive but would certainly not be polite. However, there doesn't seem to be any reason why the Consular Court should be dazzled either by the Lieutenant's gold lace or the dead banker's gold dollars. Why not try the case just as if the parties thereto were the ordinary type of law-breakers who fall a-fighting over a woman?

FOOD is practiced extensively is notorious. Analyses have placed that fact beyond all question. That the mere exposure of the fact has done much to correct the evil is doubtless true, but the evil survives and is likely to become aggravated unless something is done to stop it. It is right that the practice of putting deleterious adulterations upon the market should be stopped entirely, if possible. It is right that the practice of putting fraudulent adulterations upon the market should be stopped, though they may not be deleterious. It is right that articles of food offered for sale should be offered for what they really are. The law now requires that imitation butter should be sold as such. The law should treat all articles of food alike. There should be no exception in favor of compound lard or anything else. State laws are useful, but they cannot cover the ground. They cannot deal adequately with interstate commerce. We need laws of the United States to supplement State laws on such subjects. We have a United States law now to protect the consumers of our meat products in other countries, and it is not unduly burdensome, while it is decidedly beneficial to our producers, as it opens to them foreign markets which, in the absence of such a law, were closed against them. A pure food law for the benefit of our own people would involve no greater stretch of the national authority, and there is reason to believe that it would be much more beneficial. Even the producers of compound lard and of the cat-o'-fish seed oil which enters largely into its composition, would not be injured in the long run by being required to offer their useful and harmless article for what it really is, and not as pure extract of hog.

COST OF SUPERSTITION. Nine people out of ten would say that superstition cuts no figure in finance, but there never was a greater mistake. Just to illustrate the point it is only necessary to call attention to the fact that on the street railroad lines in some of our large cities, the receipts per car are, on the average, from four to six dollars smaller on Friday than on the other days of the week. The cause is plain. Thousands of people will not move about on Friday because of the superstition connected with the day, and as a consequence the street car companies suffer. Inquiry develops the fact also that the same conditions apply to steam roads and steamer lines, and it is found that their ticket receipts fall off heavily on that day.

Singular Ignorance. "Do you know that Mrs. Coldwater actually asked me to-day what a jag was?" "She did?" "Fact. The idea of a woman having a husband and not knowing what a jag is."—Texas Sittings.

Velvet promises to be very modish for trimming, both as appliques and also for narrow borders edged with fine silk guipure, and velvet corsages are likewise much affected for reception gowns.

IS NOT ALWAYS HAPPY.

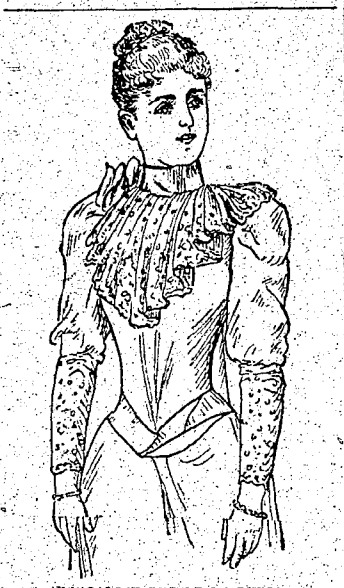
THE LOT OF THE FASHIONABLE WOMAN.

Prevailing Modes Are Often Not Adapted to Her Figure—A Few Charming Indoor Toilets—The Heralding Reception Dress.

New York Letter.

FASHIONABLE woman's lot is not always a happy one by any means, though, as Handel says, by your smiling you seem to say so, writes Shirley Darc from New York. For instance, she may have luxuriant growth of hair, and by the prevailing mode be obliged to wear it tight to her head; she may have a dumpling-like figure, and therefore herself, forced to forego the pleasure of wearing the princess gown, which is a thing of grace on a tall slender woman; or she may have a charming little figure and yet suffer the mortification of seeing it lost in one of the very latest long-jackets made up in coaching style, and which are extremely becoming to the tall and robust woman of the English type. But what is she to do? One of these jackets, which are made up with whole hocks, adjusted across the shoulders but falling in a species of wide box-pleat below, is now indispensable to the woman of fashion. Of course they must be tailor-made in every sense of the word, and they usually run in drab, fawn, or tan box cloth, with large horn buttons and facings of velvet or of a somewhat deeper hue. But the woman who looks well on the street is not always so fortunate in the drawing-room, and vice versa. In fact, many women are too tall and too stout for the pinched-up packing-box affair called a modern home. She has the appearance of a grand piano in a small flat, and now it is that first slight and more gracefully built sister comes in for her triumph.

I have some charming indoor toilets to show you. Take the one in my initial illustration; nothing could be more



DESIGNING RECEPTION DRESS.

suggestive of that repose and ease so necessary to the drawing-room. Its material is a golden-yellow bengaline, trimmed with ribbons and lace. The dress is princess form and hooks down the front, the first dart being only in the lining and the second in both lining and stuff. The sleeves are made up on fitted linings and the deep cuffs are of lace. The side and back pieces are also cut princess and the latter must have fullness enough to produce the encircling pleat of satin, on the left, and reaching up to the neck.

My second illustration presents another view of this charming reception gown. The collar in Venetian point is gathered at the neck. It is pointed over the bust, and then forms the "bustle" of the back. On the right the lace is separated from the bengaline by a fessette of black ribbon, a continuation of the straight collar, from the back of which it descends to the slope of the waist cascade-wise. The entire is sewed on one side and hooked on the other.

I should draw your attention to the fact that all soft and clinging materials will be made up this season without gores, and either be drawn to the figure by bias cutting or else strained across the bust to form a very graceful and clinging line. That is, the fit will be attained by making use of very small and tightly drawn pleats. And speaking of skirts, it is well to bear in mind that since the doing away with foundations, the skirt linings should be made of a material with the dress material, but in artistic contrast. For instance, a black skirt may be lined with red, dull rose, heliotrope or green, and the

edge is finished with a narrow pinked out trim of the same, so that when you raise the skirt you gain a very pleasing effect by displaying this trim and colored lining.

any third illustration I set before you one of these stylish garments in Russian green, with a celina set off with gold spangles. This fancy waist has crinkled basques at the back and double fronts hooking in the middle. The under front is in light-green satin merveilleux, or you may make use of burah, a very fine line in the style of undergarments, and above this there is a chemise of guipure or lace made up on silk lining, sewed on one side and fastened on the other with small gold pins stuck into the gold guipure which serves as trimming for the top and bottom of the corsage, and for the collar and revers. The guipure front is run with a silk cord, which is tied in the middle, and the guipure is also set off with bows of fringed gold in the middle. The revers are faced with light-green silk. The back and sides are draped to within four inches below the waist and lined with light-green silk. The sleeves are of the silk material covered with silk muslin of the same color and caught in front with passementerie agrafees, like those which ornament the corsage.

Handsome evening toilets, as distinguished from ball dresses, are the order of the day now that the gay world has eschewed dancing and all the frivolities of the winter. Gaze, crepe, do chine, or silk pekin are much worn by young people, the bottoms of the skirts being slightly draped and ornamented with ribbons and flowers. The gathered corsages are encircled at the waist with ribbon which then makes its way to the back, taking the form of a bow between the shoulders and falling to the bottom of the dress. In fact, I may say that ribbons are the rage of the day, twining themselves in everywhere and, like all fads of the passing moment, it may be easily overdone and pushed to a degree that completely ruins the very effect you are seeking for.

In my fourth illustration you will find pictured a very pretty indoor toilet, suitable for dinner or reception, made up in mauve crepe de chine, mauve being one of the most modish colors of the season. This gown is trimmed with silver guipure, producing a lovely effect, and should be made princess over a mauve merveilleux. The crepe de chine is simply stretched over the back and side pieces, but the center seam of the back must be very bias, so as to make the trail fall gracefully; and the other parts of the skirt must also be cut bias. The bottom of the train should be lined with muslin laid between the silk lining and the dress. For the left side you cut the bust gored in the material and the lining, but you simply bring the right over and drape it on a form. On this side the gore is only cut in the lining, the silver guipure, and the cascade drapery and the bottom of the skirt is bound with small and side pieces, and the center seam of the back must be very bias, so as to make the trail fall gracefully; and the other parts of the skirt must also be cut bias. The bottom of the train should be lined with muslin laid between the silk lining and the dress. For the left side you cut the bust gored in the material and the lining, but you simply bring the right over and drape it on a form. On this side the gore is only cut in the lining, the silver guipure, and the cascade drapery and the bottom of the skirt is bound with small and side pieces, and the center seam of the back must be very bias, so as to make the trail fall gracefully; and the other parts of the skirt must also be cut bias. The bottom of the train should be lined with muslin laid between the silk lining and the dress. 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ILLINOIS POLITICS.

RECOLLECTIONS OF THE BIG CAMPAIGN OF 1856.

Opening of the Great Prelude to the War—Bissell and Richardson—The Leaders on Both Sides—Bissell's Controversy with Jeff Davis.

Old-Time Politicians.

The year 1856 was a most remarkable one in Illinois politics. It was in that year that the present Republican party was organized, with Fremont and Dayton at the head of its electoral ticket. The Chairman of the Senate Committee on Territories, Judge Douglas, and the Chairman of the House Committee, Col. William A. Richardson, were both Illinoisans, both a long time in Congress, wheel-horses in all campaigns, and each with a great and enthusiastic following. Bissell was a trait common to both. They determined to meet the issue squarely and without flinching. At Cincinnati Col. Richardson headed the Democratic delegation, and with it went earnestly to secure the Presidential nomination for Douglas. Though receiving a flattering support, immediately on Mr. Buchanan's vote reaching a withdrawal of his name and immediately entered the canvass in advocacy of the ticket.

By one accord the Democratic nomination for Governor fell to Col. Richardson, and with almost equal unanimity the Republicans nominated Wm. H. Bissell, the former residing in Quincy, the latter in Belleville. Richardson was a powerfully built man, raw-boned, with keen gray eyes under shaggy eye-brows, somewhat careless in dress, a strong grasp, and a manly man's smile. Bissell, in his Congressional days, was as complete a contrast as you would find in daily life. He was of medium size, clean-shaven, except a tuft of black beard coming down an inch or so upon his cheek, natty in his apparel, straight, active in movement, and of very pleasing address. In speaking he was precise, narrowly escaping affectation, always rhetorical, and sometimes crutical. At the Belleville bar, where he practiced with such legal luminaries as John Reynolds, Lyman and George Trumbull, Gustavus Koerner, John Baker, W. H. Underwood, H. K. O'Melveny, Joseph Gillespie, Murray Morrison, James Shields, W. H. Snyder, Philip B. Fouke, and others of like dis-



W. H. BISSSELL.

tinguished character, he was held in the highest respect and admiration. At the time of his nomination, however, and indeed, through the remainder of his career, he was an almost helpless invalid. But one speech was delivered by him in the course, and that was from his chair at a meeting in Belleville. Richardson was a Kentuckian, about 45 years of age. He was eight or ten years a member of the Legislature, and in 1844 was speaker of the House. When the Mexican war broke out he raised a company, served as Captain, and on the field of Buena Vista was promoted by the unanimous vote of his regiment. Returning, he was, in 1847, elected to Congress, where he served until nominated for Governor, when he resigned. Col. Bissell was a New Yorker, born in 1811, and therefore about the same age as his competitor. He was educated for the medical profession, graduating in Philadelphia in 1834, and practiced in Illinois till 1840, when he was admitted to the bar. In 1841, he went to the Mexican war as a Captain, was promoted on the field of Buena Vista, and returning was a member of Congress from 1849 to 1855.

These, then, were the generals: For President and Governor, Fremont and Bissell on one side and Buchanan and Richardson on the other. The lines were closely drawn, and the campaign opened. From Galena to Cairo, from the Wabash to the Mississippi, resounded the "dreadful note of preparation." Soon the state was in a confusion of enthusiasm and excitement. "Dixie, Dixie, Dixie" was the slogan. "Tis the Douglas and his men!" was inscribed on the banners of the Democracy. "Free States, free speech, freedom and Fremont" rang out from amidst the clangor of the Republican brass bands. Clubs were organized; public documents were in demand; the exploits of the "great Pathfinder," his hardships in exploring the Western country, were printed in pamphlets and scattered broadcast. The life and services of James Buchanan, the old public functionary, found equal circulation among the people. State committee rooms of both parties exhibited the greatest activity, and at frequent sessions the leaders of the cause were gone over with the utmost care, reports received from the different districts and counties, and public speakers assigned to the several localities where it was supposed they would do the most good. Mr. Douglas placed himself wholly at the disposal of the Democratic committee, and no amount of physical tension was too great for his massive, tireless constitution. The home talent engaged on the Democratic side embraced the eleven candidates for election, among whom were A. M. Herrington, Charles H. Constable, Samuel M. Moulton, Orlando B. Dicklin, Wm. A. J. Sparks, and



JOHN WOODS.

the then rising young orator, John A. Logan, together with a host of speakers, many of whom have since reached more or less distinction. The Republican electoral ticket was made up of names like John M. Palmer, Leonard Sweet, William P. Kellogg, Henry P. H. Bromwell, Ebenezer Peck and Richard Yates.

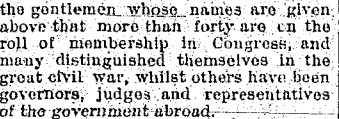
In their nominations for county officers, members of the Legislature, Circuit Judges and Congress both parties put up the very best material that could be brought in the field. Many of these were pleasing and earnest speakers. The members of Congress elected that year were E. B. Washburne, John F. Parnsworth, Owen Lovejoy, William P. Kellogg, Richard Yates, and John M. Morris, Thomas L. Harris, Aaron Shaw, Robert Smith and Samuel S. Marshall, Democrats.

Among the distinguished Democratic campaigners were John A. McClernand, Eschur P. Linder, James W. Singleton,

Wm. C. Gouvy, John T. Stuart, Wm. J. Allen, John R. Edson, Wm. P. Thornton, John Dougherty, David M. Woodson, Silas L. Bryan, Chauncey L. Hibbs, Wm. B. Morrison, Stephen A. Hurlbut, Don Morrison, James C. Robinson, Wm. B. Anderson, Zoloe Casey—all of whom had a State reputation, and some of whom became known to the country at large.

Conspicuous among the Republican speakers were Abraham Lincoln, Lyman Trumbull, Leonard Sweet, Isaac N. Arnold, Joseph Gillespie, Richard J. Oglesby, Norman B. Judd, Shelby M. Crompton, Gustavus Koerner, J. M. Haines, Casper Butz, Wm. B. Plato, Thos. J. Henderson, Cyrus Epler and John Woods.

It is enough to say of the standing of

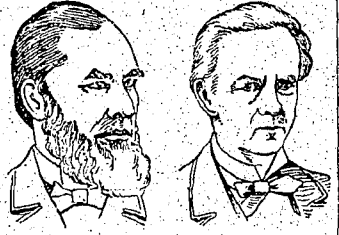


RICHARD YATES.

the gentlemen whose names are given above that more than forty are in the roll of membership in Congress, and many distinguished themselves in the great civil war, whilst others have been governors, judges and representatives of the government abroad.

Of course the press took a zealous part in the great campaign. "Long John" Wentworth of the Chicago Democrat, "Doc" Briggs of the Tribune, Andrews and Shuman of the Journal, Baker and Phillips of the Springfield Journal, Balch of the Alton Telegraph, Niles of the Belleville Advocate, Morrison of the Quincy Journal, Foot of the Bloomington Pantagraph, and for one of the principal editors, while the Democracy was represented by such journalists as Sheahan of the Chicago Times (Mr. Douglas' home organ), Lamplior and Walker of the Springfield Register, Bond of the Carlyle Democrat, and of the Quincy Herald, Geo. T. Brown of the Alton Courier, and many others.

Soon after his return to Congress, after the Mexican war, Col. Bissell, in enlightening the Illinois soldiers, offended Senator John Davis, who construed Bissell's remarks as a slur on Davis's troops from Mississippi. Davis commanded the First Mississippi Regiment and Bissell the Second Illinois at Buena Vista. Davis' regiment fought with unqualified bravery in the engagement, and was severely cut up. Davis himself fought somewhat seriously wounded, but Bissell with, as was supposed, the Mississippians in his mind, made reference to the comparative valor of the Northern and Southern volunteers in a way to exasperate at least, if not to insult, the Illinoisans. Davis promptly challenged Bissell and Bissell accepted. The correspondence was short, sharp and decisive. Being the challenged party Bissell had the choice of terms and weapons. He selected muskets at twenty paces for a quarrel growing out of a question of courage he was determined to leave nothing undone to show his grit. Col. Bissell was brim full of pluck and Davis was no less so. Both would probably have been killed but for a sudden change of wind which carried the shot into the ground. The correspondence ceased, and arbitration resulted in the withdrawal of the hostile notes in the order of their dates. The full details of this affair of honor were never given to the public; the matter was quickly and soon forgotten. The Constitution of Illinois contained a provision requiring every executive officer, before assuming his duties, to take an oath that he had never sent or received correspondence, or taken part in any way, in a duel. Col. Bissell accepted a challenge to fight a duel. Some active Democrats who had been burrowing in that document had run against this clause, and hurried off to Sheahan, of the Chicago Times, to apprise him of the big find, but was surprised to hear the editor already knew of it. Judge Douglas pooh-poohed the whole matter. He likened the case to that of Judge Trumbull, who had been elected to Congress in 1849 to 1855.



LEONARD SWEET.

Leonard Sweet, who had sought to be elected to the United States Senate under substantially similar circumstances. But his bid for this honor was not successful. In the year 1856, he was elected to Congress, and in 1857, he was elected to the Illinois State Senate. He was a member of the Illinois State Senate from 1857 to 1859, and in 1860, he was elected to the Illinois State House of Representatives. He was a member of the Illinois State House of Representatives from 1860 to 1862, and in 1863, he was elected to the Illinois State Senate. He was a member of the Illinois State Senate from 1863 to 1865, and in 1866, he was elected to the Illinois State House of Representatives. He was a member of the Illinois State House of Representatives from 1866 to 1868, and in 1869, he was elected to the Illinois State Senate. He was a member of the Illinois State Senate from 1869 to 1871, and in 1872, he was elected to the Illinois State House of Representatives. He was a member of the Illinois State House of Representatives from 1872 to 1874, and in 1875, he was elected to the Illinois State Senate. He was a member of the Illinois State Senate from 1875 to 1877, and in 1878, he was elected to the Illinois State House of Representatives. He was a member of the Illinois State House of Representatives from 1878 to 1880, and in 1881, he was elected to the Illinois State Senate. He was a member of the Illinois State Senate from 1881 to 1883, and in 1884, he was elected to the Illinois State House of Representatives. He was a member of the Illinois State House of Representatives from 1884 to 1886, and in 1887, he was elected to the Illinois State Senate. He was a member of the Illinois State Senate from 1887 to 1889, and in 1890, he was elected to the Illinois State House of Representatives. He was a member of the Illinois State House of Representatives from 1890 to 1892, and in 1893, he was elected to the Illinois State Senate. He was a member of the Illinois State Senate from 1893 to 1895, and in 1896, he was elected to the Illinois State House of Representatives. He was a member of the Illinois State House of Representatives from 1896 to 1898, and in 1899, he was elected to the Illinois State Senate. He was a member of the Illinois State Senate from 1899 to 1901, and in 1902, he was elected to the Illinois State House of Representatives. He was a member of the Illinois State House of Representatives from 1902 to 1904, and in 1905, he was elected to the Illinois State Senate. He was a member of the Illinois State Senate from 1905 to 1907, and in 1908, he was elected to the Illinois State House of Representatives. He was a member of the Illinois State House of Representatives from 1908 to 1910, and in 1911, he was elected to the Illinois State Senate. He was a member of the Illinois State Senate from 1911 to 1913, and in 1914, he was elected to the Illinois State House of Representatives. He was a member of the Illinois State House of Representatives from 1914 to 1916, and in 1917, he was elected to the Illinois State Senate. He was a member of the Illinois State Senate from 1917 to 1919, and in 1920, he was elected to the Illinois State House of Representatives. He was a member of the Illinois State House of Representatives from 1920 to 1922, and in 1923, he was elected to the Illinois State Senate. He was a member of the Illinois State Senate from 1923 to 1925, and in 1926, he was elected to the Illinois State House of Representatives. He was a member of the Illinois State House of Representatives from 1926 to 1928, and in 1929, he was elected to the Illinois State Senate. He was a member of the Illinois State Senate from 1929 to 1931, and in 1932, he was elected to the Illinois State House of Representatives. He was a member of the Illinois State House of Representatives from 1932 to 1934, and in 1935, he was elected to the Illinois State Senate. 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He was a member of the Illinois State Senate from 2019 to 2021, and in 2022, he was elected to the Illinois State House of Representatives. He was a member of the Illinois State House of Representatives from 2022 to 2024, and in 2025, he was elected to the Illinois State Senate. He was a member of the Illinois State Senate from 2025 to 2027, and in 2028, he was elected to the Illinois State House of Representatives. He was a member of the Illinois State House of Representatives from 2028 to 2030, and in 2031, he was elected to the Illinois State Senate. He was a member of the Illinois State Senate from 2031 to 2033, and in 2034, he was elected to the Illinois State House of Representatives. He was a member of the Illinois State House of Representatives from 2034 to 2036, and in 2037, he was elected to the Illinois State Senate. He was a member of the Illinois State Senate from 2037 to 2039, and in 2040, he was elected to the Illinois State House of Representatives. He was a member of the Illinois State House of Representatives from 2040 to 2042, and in 2043, he was elected to the Illinois State Senate. He was a member of the Illinois State Senate from 2043 to 2045, and in 2046, he was elected to the Illinois State House of Representatives. He was a member of the Illinois State House of Representatives from 2046 to 2048, and in 2049, he was elected to the Illinois State Senate. He was a member of the Illinois State Senate from 2049 to 2051, and in 2052, he was elected to the Illinois State House of Representatives. He was a member of the Illinois State House of Representatives from 2052 to 2054, and in 2055, he was elected to the Illinois State Senate. He was a member of the Illinois State Senate from 2055 to 2057, and in 2058, he was elected to the Illinois State House of Representatives. He was a member of the Illinois State House of Representatives from 2058 to 2060, and in 2061, he was elected to the Illinois State Senate. He was a member of the Illinois State Senate from 2061 to 2063, and in 2064, he was elected to the Illinois State House of Representatives. He was a member of the Illinois State House of Representatives from 2064 to 2066, and in 2067, he was elected to the Illinois State Senate. He was a member of the Illinois State Senate from 2067 to 2069, and in 2070, he was elected to the Illinois State House of Representatives. He was a member of the Illinois State House of Representatives from 2070 to 2072, and in 2073, he was elected to the Illinois State Senate. He was a member of the Illinois State Senate from 2073 to 2075, and in 2076, he was elected to the Illinois State House of Representatives. He was a member of the Illinois State House of Representatives from 2076 to 2078, and in 2079, he was elected to the Illinois State Senate. He was a member of the Illinois State Senate from 2079 to 2081, and in 2082, he was elected to the Illinois State House of Representatives. He was a member of the Illinois State House of Representatives from 2082 to 2084, and in 2085, he was elected to the Illinois State Senate. He was a member of the Illinois State Senate from 2085 to 2087, and in 2088, he was elected to the Illinois State House of Representatives. He was a member of the Illinois State House of Representatives from 2088 to 2090, and in 2091, he was elected to the Illinois State Senate. He was a member of the Illinois State Senate from 2091 to 2093, and in 2094, he was elected to the Illinois State House of Representatives. He was a member of the Illinois State House of Representatives from 2094 to 2096, and in 2097, he was elected to the Illinois State Senate. He was a member of the Illinois State Senate from 2097 to 2099, and in 2100, he was elected to the Illinois State House of Representatives. He was a member of the Illinois State House of Representatives from 2100 to 2102, and in 2103, he was elected to the Illinois State Senate. He was a member of the Illinois State Senate from 2103 to 2105, and in 2106, he was elected to the Illinois State House of Representatives. He was a member of the Illinois State House of Representatives from 2106 to 2108, and in 2109, he was elected to the Illinois State Senate. He was a member of the Illinois State Senate from 2109 to 2111, and in 2112, he was elected to the Illinois State House of Representatives. He was a member of the Illinois State House of Representatives from 2112 to 2114, and in 2115, he was elected to the Illinois State Senate. He was a member of the Illinois State Senate from 2115 to 2117, and in 2118, he was elected to the Illinois State House of Representatives. He was a member of the Illinois State House of Representatives from 2118 to 2120, and in 2121, he was elected to the Illinois State Senate. He was a member of the Illinois State Senate from 2121 to 2123, and in 2124, he was elected to the Illinois State House of Representatives. He was a member of the Illinois State House of Representatives from 2124 to 2126, and in 2127, he was elected to the Illinois State Senate. He was a member of the Illinois State Senate from 2127 to 2129, and in 2130, he was elected to the Illinois State House of Representatives. He was a member of the Illinois State House of Representatives from 2130 to 2132, and in 2133, he was elected to the Illinois State Senate. He was a member of the Illinois State Senate from 2133 to 2135, and in 2136, he was elected to the Illinois State House of Representatives. He was a member of the Illinois State House of Representatives from 2136 to 2138, and in 2139, he was elected to the Illinois State Senate. He was a member of the Illinois State Senate from 2139 to 2141, and in 2142, he was elected to the Illinois State House of Representatives. He was a member of the Illinois State House of Representatives from 2142 to 2144, and in 2145, he was elected to the Illinois State Senate. He was a member of the Illinois State Senate from 2145 to 2147, and in 2148, he was elected to the Illinois State House of Representatives. He was a member of the Illinois State House of Representatives from 2148 to 2150, and in 2151, he was elected to the Illinois State Senate. He was a member of the Illinois State Senate from 2151 to 2153, and in 2154, he was elected to the Illinois State House of Representatives. He was a member of the Illinois State House of Representatives from 2154 to 2156, and in 2157, he was elected to the Illinois State Senate. He was a member of the Illinois State Senate from 2157 to 2159, and in 2160, he was elected to the Illinois State House of Representatives. He was a member of the Illinois State House of Representatives from 2160 to 2162, and in 2163, he was elected to the Illinois State Senate. He was a member of the Illinois State Senate from 2163 to 2165, and in 2166, he was elected to the Illinois State House of Representatives. He was a member of the Illinois State House of Representatives from 2166 to 2168, and in 2169, he was elected to the Illinois State Senate. He was a member of the Illinois State Senate from 2169 to 2171, and in 2172, he was elected to the Illinois State House of Representatives. He was a member of the Illinois State House of Representatives from 2172 to 2174, and in 2175, he was elected to the Illinois State Senate. He was a member of the Illinois State Senate from 2175 to 2177, and in 2178, he was elected to the Illinois State House of Representatives. He was a member of the Illinois State House of Representatives from 2178 to 2180, and in 2181, he was elected to the Illinois State Senate. He was a member of the Illinois State Senate from 2181 to 2183, and in 2184, he was elected to the Illinois State House of Representatives. He was a member of the Illinois State House of Representatives from 2184 to 2186, and in 2187, he was elected to the Illinois State Senate. He was a member of the Illinois State Senate from 2187 to 2189, and in 2190, he was elected to the Illinois State House of Representatives. He was a member of the Illinois State House of Representatives from 2190 to 2192, and in 2193, he was elected to the Illinois State Senate. He was a member of the Illinois State Senate from 2193 to 2195, and in 2196, he was elected to the Illinois State House of Representatives. He was a member of the Illinois State House of Representatives from 2196 to 2198, and in 2199, he was elected to the Illinois State Senate. He was a member of the Illinois State Senate from 2199 to 2201, and in 2202, he was elected to the Illinois State House of Representatives. He was a member of the Illinois State House of Representatives from 2202 to 2204, and in 2205, he was elected to the Illinois State Senate. He was a member of the Illinois State Senate from 2205 to 2207, and in 2208, he was elected to the Illinois State House of Representatives. He was a member of the Illinois State House of Representatives from 2208 to 2210, and in 2211, he was elected to the Illinois State Senate. He was a member of the Illinois State Senate from 2211 to 2213, and in 2214, he was elected to the Illinois State House of Representatives. He was a member of the Illinois State House of Representatives from 2214 to 2216, and in 2217, he was elected to the Illinois State Senate. He was a member of the Illinois State Senate from 2217 to 2219, and in 2220, he was elected to the Illinois State House of Representatives. He was a member of the Illinois State House of Representatives from 2220 to 2222, and in 2223, he was elected to the Illinois State Senate. He was a member of the Illinois State Senate from 2223 to 2225, and in 2226, he was elected to the Illinois State House of Representatives. He was a member of the Illinois State House of Representatives from 2226 to 2228, and in 2229, he was elected to the Illinois State Senate. He was a member of the Illinois State Senate from 2229 to 2231, and in 2232, he was elected to the Illinois State House of Representatives. He was a member of the Illinois State House of Representatives from 2232 to 2234, and in 2235, he was elected to the Illinois State Senate. He was a member of the Illinois State Senate from 2235 to 2237, and in 2238, he was elected to the Illinois State House of Representatives. He was a member of the Illinois State House of Representatives from 2238 to 2240, and in 2241, he was elected to the Illinois State Senate. He was a member of the Illinois State Senate from 2241 to 2243, and in 2244, he was elected to the Illinois State House of Representatives. He was a member of the Illinois State House of Representatives from 2244 to 2246, and in 2247, he was elected to the Illinois State Senate. He was a member of the Illinois State Senate from 2247 to 2249, and in 2250, he was elected to the Illinois State House of Representatives. He was a member of the Illinois State House of Representatives from 2250 to 2252, and in 2253, he was elected to the Illinois State Senate. He was a member of the Illinois State Senate from 2253 to 2255, and in 2256, he was elected to the Illinois State House of Representatives. He was a member of the Illinois State House of Representatives from 2256 to 2258, and in 2259, he was elected to the Illinois State Senate. He was a member of the Illinois State Senate from 2259 to 2261, and in 2262, he was elected to the Illinois State House of Representatives. He was a member of the Illinois State House of Representatives from 2262 to 2264, and in 2265, he was elected to the Illinois State Senate. He was a member of the Illinois State Senate from 2265 to 2267, and in 2268, he was elected to the Illinois State House of Representatives. He was a member of the Illinois State House of Representatives from 2268 to 2270, and in 2271, he was elected to the Illinois State Senate. He was a member of the Illinois State Senate from 2271 to 2273, and in 2274, he was elected to the Illinois State House of Representatives. He was a member of the Illinois State House of Representatives from 2274 to 2276, and in 2277, he was elected to the Illinois State Senate. He was a member of the Illinois State Senate from 2277 to 2279, and in 2280, he was elected to the Illinois State House of Representatives. He was a member of the Illinois State House of Representatives from 2280 to 2282, and in 2283, he was elected to the Illinois State Senate. He was a member of the Illinois State Senate from 2283 to 2285, and in 2286, he was elected to the Illinois State House of Representatives. He was a member of the Illinois State House of Representatives from 2286 to 2288, and in 2289, he was elected to the Illinois State Senate. He was a member of the Illinois State Senate from 2289 to 2291, and in 2292, he was elected to the Illinois State House of Representatives. He was a member of the Illinois State House of Representatives from 2292 to 2294, and in 2295, he was elected to the Illinois State Senate. He was a member of the Illinois State Senate from 2295 to 2297, and in 2298, he was elected to the Illinois State House of Representatives. He was a member of the Illinois State House of Representatives from 2298 to 2300, and in 2301, he was elected to the Illinois State Senate. He was a member of the Illinois State Senate from 2301 to 2303, and in 2304, he was elected to the Illinois State House of Representatives. He was a member of the Illinois State House of Representatives from 2304 to 2306, and in 2307, he was elected to the Illinois State Senate. He was a member of the Illinois State Senate from 2307 to 2309, and in 2310, he was elected to the Illinois State House of Representatives. He was a member of the Illinois State House of Representatives from 2310 to 2312, and in 2313, he was elected to the Illinois State Senate. He was a member of the Illinois State Senate from 2313 to 2315, and in 2316, he was elected to the Illinois State House of Representatives. He was a member of the Illinois State House of Representatives from 2316 to 2318, and in 2319, he was elected to the Illinois State Senate. He was a member of the Illinois State Senate from 2319 to 2321, and in 2322, he was elected to the Illinois State House of Representatives. He was a member of the Illinois State House of Representatives from 2322 to 2324, and in 2325, he was elected to the Illinois State Senate. He was a member of the Illinois State Senate from 2325 to 2327, and in 2328, he was elected to the Illinois State House of Representatives. He was a member of the Illinois State House of Representatives from 2328 to 2330, and in 2331, he was elected to the Illinois State Senate. He was a member of the Illinois State Senate from 2331 to 2333, and in 2334, he was elected to the Illinois State House of Representatives. He was a member of the Illinois State House of Representatives from 2334 to 2336, and in 2337, he was elected to the Illinois State Senate. He was a member of the Illinois State Senate from 2337 to 2339, and in 2340, he was elected to the Illinois State House of Representatives. He was a member of the Illinois State House of Representatives from 2340 to 2342, and in 2343, he was elected to the Illinois State Senate. He was a member of the Illinois State Senate from 2343 to 2345, and in 2346, he was elected to the Illinois State House of Representatives. He was a member of the Illinois State House of Representatives from 2346 to 2348, and in 2349, he was elected to the Illinois State Senate. He was a member of the Illinois State Senate from 2349 to 2351, and in 2352, he was elected to the Illinois State House of Representatives. He was a member of the Illinois State House of Representatives from 2352 to 2354, and in 2355, he was elected to the Illinois State Senate. He was a member of the Illinois State Senate from 2355 to 2357, and in 2358, he was elected to the Illinois State House of Representatives. He was a member of the Illinois State House of Representatives from 2358 to 2360, and in 2361, he was elected to the Illinois State Senate. He was a member of the Illinois State Senate from 2361 to 2363, and in 2364, he was elected to the Illinois State House of Representatives. He was a member of the Illinois State House of Representatives from 2364 to 2366, and in 2367, he was elected to the Illinois State Senate. He was a member of the Illinois State Senate from 2367 to 2369, and in 2370, he was elected to the Illinois State House of Representatives. He was a member of the Illinois State House of Representatives from 2370 to 2372, and in 2373, he was elected to the Illinois State Senate. He was a member of the Illinois State Senate from 2373 to 2375, and in 2376, he was elected to the Illinois State House of Representatives. He was a member of the Illinois State House of Representatives from 2376 to 2378, and in 2379, he was elected to the Illinois State Senate. He was a member of the Illinois State Senate from 2379 to 2381, and in 2382, he was elected to the Illinois State House of Representatives. He was a member of the Illinois State House of Representatives from 2382 to 2384, and in 2385, he was elected to the Illinois State Senate. He was a member of the Illinois State Senate from 2385 to 2387, and in 2388, he was elected to the Illinois State House of Representatives. He was a member of the Illinois State House of Representatives from 2388 to 2390, and in 2391, he was elected to the Illinois State Senate. He was a member of the Illinois State Senate from 2391 to 2393, and in 2394, he was elected to the Illinois State House of Representatives. He was a member of the Illinois State House of Representatives from 2394 to 2396, and in 2397, he was elected to the Illinois State Senate. He was a member of the Illinois State Senate from 2397 to 2399, and in 2400, he was elected to the Illinois State House of Representatives. He was a member of the Illinois State House of Representatives from 2400 to 2402, and in 2403, he was elected to the Illinois State Senate. He was a member of the Illinois State Senate from 2403 to 2405, and in 2406, he was elected to the Illinois State House of Representatives. He was a member of the Illinois State House of Representatives from 2406 to 2408, and in 2409, he was elected to the Illinois State Senate. He was a member of the Illinois State Senate from 2409 to 2411, and in 2412, he was elected to the Illinois State House of Representatives. He was a member of the Illinois State House of Representatives from 2412 to 2414, and in 2415, he was elected to the Illinois State Senate. He was a member of the Illinois State Senate from 2415 to 2417, and in 2418, he was elected to the Illinois State House of Representatives. He was a member of the Illinois State House of Representatives from 2418 to 2420, and in 2421, he was elected to the Illinois State Senate. He was a member of the Illinois State Senate from 2421 to 2423, and in 2424, he was elected to the Illinois State House of Representatives. He was a member of the Illinois State House of Representatives from 2424 to 2426, and in 2427, he was elected to the Illinois State Senate. He was a member of the Illinois State Senate from 2427 to 2429, and in 2430, he was elected to the Illinois State House of Representatives. He was a member of the Illinois State House of Representatives from 2430 to 2432, and in 2433, he was elected to the Illinois State Senate. He was a member of the Illinois State Senate from 2433 to 2435, and in 2436, he was elected to the Illinois State House of Representatives. He was a member of the Illinois State House of Representatives from 2436 to 2438, and in 2439, he was elected to the Illinois State Senate. He was a member of the Illinois State Senate from 2439 to 2441, and in 2442, he was elected to the Illinois State House of Representatives. He was a member of the Illinois State House of Representatives from 2442 to 2444, and in 2445, he was elected to the Illinois State Senate. He was a member of the Illinois State Senate from 2445 to 2447, and in 2448, he was elected to the Illinois State House of Representatives. He was a member of the Illinois State House of Representatives from 2448 to 2450, and in 2451, he was elected to the Illinois State Senate. He was a member of the Illinois State Senate from 2451 to 2453, and in 2454, he was elected to the Illinois State House of Representatives. He was a member of the Illinois State House of Representatives from 2454 to 2456, and in 2457, he was elected to the Illinois State Senate. He was a member of the Illinois State Senate from 2457 to 2459, and in 2460, he was elected to the Illinois State House of Representatives. He was a member of the Illinois State House of Representatives from 2460 to 2462, and in 2463, he was elected to the Illinois State Senate. He was a member of the Illinois State Senate from 2463 to 2465, and in 2466, he was elected to the Illinois State House of Representatives. He was a member of the Illinois State House of Representatives from 2466 to 2468, and in 2469, he was elected to the Illinois State Senate. He was a member of the Illinois State Senate from 2469 to 2471, and in 2472, he was elected to the Illinois State House of Representatives. He was a member of the Illinois State House of Representatives from 2472 to 2474, and in 2475, he was elected to the Illinois State Senate. He was a member of the Illinois State Senate from 2475 to 2477, and in 2478, he was elected to the Illinois State House of Representatives. He was a member of the Illinois State House of Representatives from 2478 to 2480, and in 2481, he was elected to the Illinois State Senate. He was a member of the Illinois State Senate from 2481 to 2483, and in 2484, he was elected to the Illinois State House of Representatives. He was a member of the Illinois State House of Representatives from 2484 to 2486, and in 2487, he was elected to the Illinois State Senate. He was a member of the Illinois State Senate from 2487 to 2489, and in 2490, he was elected to the Illinois State House of Representatives. He was a member of the Illinois State House of Representatives from 2490 to 2492, and in 2493, he was elected to the Illinois State Senate. He was a member of the Illinois State Senate from 2493 to 2495, and in 2496, he was elected to the Illinois State House of Representatives. He was a member of the Illinois State House of Representatives from 2496 to 2498, and in 2499, he was elected to the Illinois State Senate. He was a member of the Illinois State Senate from 2499 to 2501, and in 2502, he was elected to the Illinois State House of Representatives. He was a member of the Illinois State House of Representatives from 2502 to 2504, and in 2505, he was elected to the Illinois State Senate. He was a member of the Illinois State Senate from 2505 to 2507, and in 2508, he was elected to the Illinois State House of Representatives. He was a member of the Illinois State House of Representatives from 2508 to 2510, and in 2511, he was elected to the Illinois State Senate. He was a member of the Illinois State Senate from 2511 to 2513, and in 2514, he was elected to the Illinois State House of Representatives. He was a member of the Illinois State House of Representatives from 2514 to 2516, and in 2517, he was elected to the Illinois State Senate. He was a member of the Illinois State Senate from 2517 to 2519, and in 2520, he was elected to the Illinois State House of Representatives. He was a member of the Illinois State House of Representatives from 2520 to 2522, and in 2523, he was elected to the Illinois State Senate. He was a member of the Illinois State Senate from 2523 to 2525, and in 2526, he was elected to the Illinois State House of Representatives. He was a member of the Illinois State House of Representatives from 2526 to 2528, and in 2529, he was elected to the Illinois State Senate. He was a member of the Illinois State Senate from 2529 to 2531, and in 2532, he was elected to the Illinois

The Democrat.

O. PALMER, Editor & Proprietor.
THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1892.

Entered at the Post Office at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Republican State Convention.

A state convention of the republicans of Michigan will be held at the Detroit Hotel, Detroit, on Thursday, April 14, 1892, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of nominating electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, and electing four delegates at large, and four alternate delegates at large to the republican national convention, to be held in Minneapolis, Tuesday, June 7, 1892; also for the purpose of selecting a chairman of the state central committee and two members thereof from each congressional district, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it.

In compliance with the resolutions adopted in Detroit, June 23, 1880, the secretary of each county convention will forward to the secretary of the state central committee, Detroit, Mich., by the earliest mail after the delegates to the state convention are chosen, a certified list of such delegates as are entitled to seats in the state convention from their respective counties.

JAMES McMillan, Chairman.
WALTER BATES, Secretary.

Republican County Convention.

There will be held a Republican County Convention at the Court House in Grayling, Friday April 8th, 1892, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of a delegate to attend the Republican State Convention to be held in the city of Detroit, April 14th, and for such other business as may properly be brought before it.

The several townships will be entitled to the same representation as heretofore.

O. PALMER, Chairman Co. Com.
J. A. BATES, Sec.

After progress through the South is that of a "Klunker" hero. But the West will not have a word to say at Chicago, all the same.

The debate on free wool in the House reminds one of the process of shearing a pig. "Great cry, little wool."

Ex-Secretary Bayard has written a most vigorous letter denouncing the free silver bill in the Democratic party. Mr. Cleveland's silence is the answer.

Judge Chipman says he voted against the silver bill last Thursday on the motion to table it at the almost unanimous request of the business men of his district. — Ex.

Free wool would be an extension of free trade which passes the limits of a tariff for revenue only, and involves an almost inevitable resort to direct taxation for the support of the national government. — Ex.

The money that goes abroad to pay for the labor of manufacturing one hundred million dollars' worth of woolen goods, or iron goods, etc., is absolutely taken from the employment and pay of labor in this land.

According to Congressman Bonfante the Republicans voted for the consideration of the silver bill because they wanted to go on record on that question, and they were determined also to put the Democrats on record.

During the last congress it was "Czar Russia." Now it is "Dictator Czar." The only thing about the business is that democrats have invented both of these pet names. — Troy Times.

McMillan broke loose on the wool bill and he went for the tariff like an infuriated bull. He did not stop. All he did was to exhaust himself, as the tariff is a subject. — Pittsburgh Times.

The Republicans of Rhode Island, in their platform, denounce free coinage of silver, and emphatically demand honest money, protection and prosperity. The Republicans of Rhode Island will do the same thing at Minneapolis.

Not a single democratic paper has yet recognized the fact that the anti-trust bill has been formed without the aid of the tariff. There is no denying it. The most formidable trust has been formed on this article of everyday use. — Iowa State Register.

When the question of passing pension bills, the fact will have to be called out to get to a quorum of this Democratic House. In the three evening sessions that have been thus far held to consider pension bills not a single one has been present. Buck Kilgore of Texas is on hand to make the point of order. War claims of the South are being brought up with no objection voting and no objection.

Finances of Grayling Township.

The following figures show the different funds in hands of the Township Treasurer:

Contingent Fund, balance,	\$ 1663.04
School Dist., No. 2,	93.01
do 3,	252.51
do 4,	770.07
do 6,	124.59
do 2 ft.,	1.49
Unorganized territory,	170.08
Road Dist. No. 1,	729.92
do do 2,	7.55
do do 3,	269.02
do do 4,	78.73
do do 5,	65.47
Library Fund,	37.09
Soldier's Relief,	63.11
Total,	\$ 4,318.32

These figures do not tally with the stories circulated by the democracy during the past week. The authority for them is no better posted in county matters than he or they are on township, and it looks to us very much like a scheme to turn investigation away from the right channel. We trust the people will on next Monday elect a Board that will do its duty in the way of investigation.

When they were in the minority the Democrats howled tyranny and exarism because Speaker Reed counted a quorum, but now when they have a minority of their own to deal with they trample on it without scruple. They treat their own minority in a way the Republicans would not tolerate in their party.

While our buncombe-slinging congressmen are weeping large, briny tears over the McKinley tariff tax of twelve cents per 100 pounds on salt, that article is selling for ten cents a hundred pounds (cost of barrel deducted); so that this oppressive "tax" really amounts to nothing, minus two cents. Pretty rough on consumers, isn't it? — State Republican.

Uncle Jerry Rusk is trying to keep out the foot and mouth disease from this country. The good secretary of Agriculture does not seem to remember that the mouth disease broke out in the present Democratic Congress some time ago and Kilgore had the foot disease over a year ago when he made his big kick. — Blade.

The vote in the House Thursday showed unexpected strength against the free coinage measure. But whether it will hold together when the final vote on the passage of the bill is taken, remains to be seen. Some Democrats are willing to vote for postponement, but are unwilling to defeat the bill when the moment of its fate arrives.

The News, a Democratic paper published at Charleston, South Carolina, gives this terse description of Senator Hill:

A candidate without a creed, a politician without a principle, a statesman without conviction, a Democrat without a platform, a Senator without a well defined opinion upon any leading question.

He had got on a sleeper late the night before and about eight o'clock the next morning the porter found him wandering up and down the car. "De wash room's out dat away, sah," explained the African, pointing to the other end of the car.

"Wash room, nothin'" growled the passenger; "I'm lookin' for the bathroom. You must think I'm a Republican." — Ex.

Are You Going?

20,000,000 visitors, at least, are expected at the Columbian Exposition; and whether you expect to be one of them or not, as an American, naturally you are interested in the preparations for the grand event. A splendid paper in DEMOCRAT'S FAMILY MAGAZINE for April, "The Evolution of a Great Exposition," is the best thing of the kind that has yet been published. From it you may learn all the interesting points about the coming World's Fair, and the illustrations are simply superb, including a comprehensive view and the plan of the grounds, pictures of all the magnificent buildings, and portraits of some of the leading officers having it in charge. "A Talk about Trees and Arbor Day" is a timely and deeply interesting paper, profusely illustrated with pictures of the favorite trees planted in different sections of the United States, so accurately delineated that each may be easily recognized when met with; "German without a Master" furnishes invaluable suggestions for the study of that useful language; The International Order of the King's Daughters and Sons, a paper by the General Secretary of the Central Council, Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickinson, gives facts and incidents most charmingly interwoven; "A Snap Shot at Washington Etiquette" furnishes an insight of the rules that govern society at our national capital; "Easter Legends and Customs" is especially interesting, and "Easter Novels" furnishes suggestions for all the Easter fairs one may want to make. Besides, there are splendid stories, every department is full of good things, and there are over 200 handsome illustrations; and every month's magazine is just as good, and the subscription price is only \$2 a year. Published by W. JENNINGS DEMOCRAT, 15 E. 11 St., New York City.

Correspondence.

EDITOR AVANTAGE—In the last issue of the Democrat, there appeared an article, the head and tail of which assured us was not of politics and as my name appears in connection therewith in a manner that might lead some people (strangers perhaps) to think that I had rec'd. more of the tax payers dollars and cents than my neighbors, I would beg a little space in your paper to try and remove any such impression and endeavor to correct the erroneous statements which have appeared in the Democrat from time to time. Had the editor of that sheet continued his investigations of the Supervisors' Journal and published other interesting matter contained therein together with his knowledge of certain facts in relation thereto, his readers would have readily and correctly sized up the animal which the head and tail of his article attempted to disguise.

He would have found a resolution giving the County Treasurer one hundred dollars per year for making out a statement. Also one giving the Register of Deeds \$129.30 for furnishing the list of Delinquent Tax payers and another giving the proprietors of the Northern Democrat \$95.00 for doing the County printing although another person offered to do the work for \$50.00. Does he charge the Board with reckless extravagance in these expenditures? Not any, and although he was in constant attendance at each session of the Board acting as the legal adviser. Not a word of protest was offered by him against a single item of any bill allowed or orders subsequently drawn by the Clerk. The Tax Subpoenas were issued under his supervision. He has seen fit to refer to the work done in the counties of Otsego and Roscommon. Now I do not know the exact number of Subpoenas issued by the clerks in those counties but I do know that his statements were false and misleading and that very few Subpoenas were issued by either of the clerks referred to, and cannot be compared to the work in this county under the then existing circumstances, and no one knew this better than the editor of the Democrat. He refers to the orders drawn by the clerk and by misrepresentation and a method of calculation, unknown to any one else, makes the cost of the clerks work on Subpoenas over \$500.00 and charges the present Board of Supervisors directly responsible, when the resolution to which he referred, was passed in March, 1890. More than a year before this Board of Supervisors was elected.

Let us see upon what basis his assertions that work had been paid for twice having willfully and maliciously charged committees with drawing pay. Board was in session. He whiled the self in a "dilemma," and so turned his attention to the sheriff's bill and refers to the item of one hundred dollars (for extra work on Court House grounds), as having already been paid for in the way of salary. Horace Greely once said "That whoever made two blades of grass grow where only one grew before, was a public benefactor, and ought to be rewarded." The editor of the Democrat evidently does not agree with Horace or at least thinks the measure of reward should not be in "the dollars and cents" of the Tax payers. In this matter of cheap labor he is certainly faithful to his conviction and the traditions of his party. Why did he not state to the readers of his paper the nature of the work for which this bill was allowed and let them draw their own conclusions as to whether it had already been paid for.

How long since the editor became so solicitous for the welfare of the Tax payers? About a year ago the Town Board of this Township gave the retiring Democratic Treasurer one hundred dollars. Will he (the editor) explain to the people what that was for and also state what became of certain other money about \$50.00 dog tax, and about \$100.00 of the one mill tax, which he knows has never been accounted for.

We cannot wonder that his party compelled him to turn his gun another way. "His shafts at random sent found mark the archer little meant."

In conclusion allow me to say that the people will be slow to believe that the County is bankrupt, and that its resources for the current year are practically exhausted. Trusted democratic officers do not indorse such statements and if the Democrat does not do some hedging next week, the matter is liable to resolve itself into a question of veracity between the editor and others of his party in which event we will undoubtedly learn the true state of the County's finances. In regard to the excessive high taxes to which he refers, I will say that a comparison of the Tax rolls for Grayling Tp. will show that the rate of taxation is about one half per cent less for the year 1891 than for the preceding year, and the manner in which the records have been kept, shows a degree of intelligence and zeal for faithful performance of the duties of each officer that has never been attained by any Democratic administration in the history of the town.

W. A. MASTERS.

Grand Army veterans in Benton Harbor celebrated St. Patrick's Day by turning out with hammers and other tools, paint brushes, paints, etc., and worked all day upon the house of Mrs. McOmber, a war widow,

HALLO!

HALLO!!

"A," Do you know??

"B," What?

"A," That D. B. CONNER has returned from below, where he bought a new and full stock of

CHOICE GROCERIES AND DRY GOODS!!

But this is not all, but you ought to get the prices on

HAY, GRAIN AND OTHER FEED

You will be surprised at the lowness of prices on all his different lines of Goods, so much so, that you will at once be convinced where your money will go the farthest.

Do not forget the place. It is at the store of

D. B. CONNER.

Grayling Michigan.

IF YOU WANT

A LUMBER WAGON

ROAD WAGON, OR

CARRIAGE?

REAPER, OR MOWER OR DRILL?

PLOW, OR HARROW OR CULTIVATOR?

OR ANYTHING IN THE LINE OF

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS?

CALL ON

O. PALMER, Grayling, Mich.

THE OFFICIAL BALLOT.

NAME OF OFFICE VOTED FOR.	REPUBLICAN.	DEMOCRAT.
TOWNSHIP	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Supervisor.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RICHARD ROE.	<input type="checkbox"/> JOHN DOE.
Township Clerk.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RUFUS WESTLAKE.	<input type="checkbox"/> WILLIAM LUDWIG.
Township Treasurer.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDWARD SHORT.	<input type="checkbox"/> SAMUEL JONES.
Highway Commissioner.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> JOHN DOOLITTLE.	<input type="checkbox"/> J. MAURICE FINN.
Justice of the Peace.	<input type="checkbox"/> ALFRED RUSSELL.	<input type="checkbox"/> DON DICKINSON.
School Inspector.	<input type="checkbox"/> BENJAMIN SHERMAN.	<input type="checkbox"/> JOHN SMITH.
Member Board of Review.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SAMUEL WHITE.	<input type="checkbox"/> FREEMAN HISCOCK.
Constable.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BENJAMIN HARRISON.	<input type="checkbox"/> JAMES J. CORBETT.
Constable.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PETER MAHER.	<input type="checkbox"/> ROBERT FITZSIMMONS.
Constable.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> JAMES HALL.	<input type="checkbox"/> JACK DEMPSEY.
Constable.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> HARRY GILLMORE.	<input type="checkbox"/> JOHN COLLINS.

The township elections this spring will be held under the new election law, which is altogether different from that in effect heretofore. The names of candidates of all parties will be printed on one ticket, under the direction of a board of election commissioners, and no peddling of tickets will be allowed, each voter receiving his ticket from one of the inspectors of election. The only difference between the law governing state and county elections and that governing township elections is that no vignette is required on the tickets used in the latter.

The diagram above shows the form of the township ticket, and the following are the instructions. First, mark or stamp a cross (X) in the square under the name of your party at the head of the ballot. If you desire to vote a straight ticket, nothing further need be done. If you desire to vote for candidates on different tickets, erase the name of the candidate on your ticket you do not want to vote for and make a cross in the square before the name of the candidate you desire to vote for or write his name in the space under the name erased. A ticket marked with a cross under the party column whose name is not erased. Before leaving the booth fold the ballot so that the initials may be seen on the outside.

HEAR YE! HEAR YE!!

IT IS THE VERDICT
OF THE PEOPLE,
THAT OUR

LINE OF SPRING GOODS

Surpasses any that was ever before shown in Grayling, or vicinity, and it will repay all that are in need

---of---
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS,
CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES AND
Gent's. Furnishing Goods,

TO CALL AND
Inspect my Stock, as I can save them Money, by so doing. No trouble to show Goods.

H. JOSEPH.

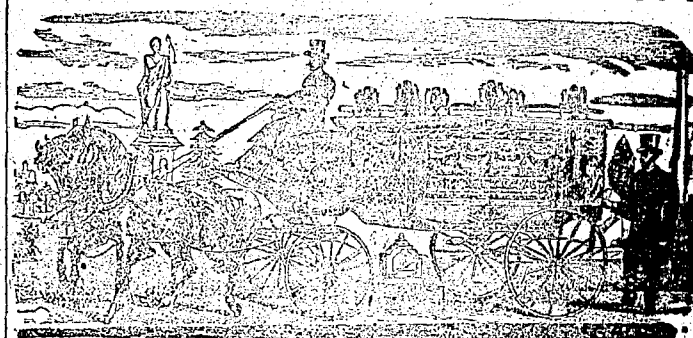
GRAYLING, MICH.

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.

I HAVE several pieces of Real Estate for sale or exchange, that will offer a good margin to investors.

AMONG THEM ARE THE FOLLOWING:
A Cheap House and desirable Lot on Cedar Street.
The vacant lot on corner of Cedar and Ottawa Streets.
Two vacant lots on Peninsular Avenue. Very desirable.
Two lots corner of Ottawa and Maple Streets.
Several choice lots on Brink's addition.
GOOD HOUSE, TWO LOTS, BARN, FINE SHRUBBERY, etc., corner Peninsular Avenue and Ogema Street. Cheap.
A number of good farms.
Six Houses and Lots in Jonesville.
Fine Brick Store in Hudson.
Any of the above property will be sold on terms to suit purchasers, or exchanged for other property.
Jan 29, 11
O. PALMER.

UNDERTAKING! UNDERTAKING!



AT HANSON & BRADEN'S FURNITURE ROOMS.

WILL be found at all times a full line of CLOTH and WOOD CASKETS and BURIAL CASES, Ladies', Gents' and Childrens' ROBES. A good HEARSE will be sent to any part of the country FREE. Especial attention given to embalming or preserving corpse.

AMBROSE CROSS

HAS returned to Grayling to stay, and opened a

BLACKSMITH SHOP

next to the Bridge, on Cedar Street, where he is prepared to do any kind of work in his line, in a thorough and satisfactory manner.

Horse-shoeing and Repairing promptly attended to.

Prices reasonable.

May 21st 11.

A. CROSS.

MARVIN & BROOKE,

ITHACA, MICH.

GROWERS OF LEADING VARIETIES

Strawberry Plants

Our Plants and Prices will please you. Send your address for Price List.

Scientific American Agency for

PATENTS

CAUTION. TRADE MARKS. DESIGN PATENTS. COPYRIGHTS, etc.

For information and free Handbook write to MUNN & CO., 361 Broadway, New York. Our Bureau for securing patents in America is very recent taken out by us in a recent before the public or a notice given free of charge in the

Scientific American

Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Stimulating illustrations. No intelligence should be without it. Weekly \$3.00, a year \$10.00 in advance. Address MUNN & CO., Publishers, 361 Broadway, New York.

Wayne County Savings Bank, Detroit, Mich.

\$500,000 to Invest in Bonds.

Issued by cities, counties, towns and school districts of Michigan. Officers of these municipalities about to this bank. Bank Bonds and blanks for proceeds are supplied without charge. All communications confidential. If have prompt attention. This bank pays 4 per cent on deposits, compounded semi-annually (Feb. 1st, 1902).

S. D. ELWOOD, President.

THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphia, N. Y. & A. L. & C. O. N. Our authorized agents.

The Announcer.

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR.

THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1892

LOCAL ITEMS.

Blank receipts for sale at this office.

Port Huron has 60 saloons and 64 groceries.

Full Cream Cheese, at the store of S. H. & Co.

An excess of job work this week makes us one day late.

Goblets at Jackson & Masters for 3 cents a piece.

Ira J. Curran, formerly of this county, is a married man again.

Garland Ranges, at all prices, at the store of S. H. & Co.

The mill will shut down a few days, for repairs about April 10th.

Blank receipts for sale at this office, with or without stubs.

Mrs. J. K. Wright is visiting at St. Louis and Grand Rapids.

Messrs. Jackson & Master handle the Western Cottage Organ.

A new baby at Geo. McCulloughs makes a happy household.

Fig Jam, something new. Try it, at Claggett & Pringle's.

W. C. Johnson, of Grove township, lost a horse last week.—Ros. Democrat.

For California fruit, all kinds, go to Wight's restaurant.

Miss Maggie, and Thorwald-Hanson went to Detroit for a visit, last Saturday.

Salling, Hanson & Co. have just received a new lot of Hats.

Manistee county's annual fair will be held at Onkama, Sept. 20th, 21st and 22d.

Jackson & Masters are selling their entire stock of overcoats at cost.

The Owosso & Corunna railroad is expected to be running by the middle of April.

For fresh Apples, Bananas and Oranges, go to C. W. Wight's restaurant.

L. Strutzenburg of Blaine has returned from his winter work in Detroit.

A hobby line of Mens' and Boys' stiff Hats, at Claggett and Pringle's.

Mrs. Addie Curran, of Grayling, was in the village during the week.—Ros. News.

A fine line of shirts and neckties always on hand, at Jackson & Masters.

Every citizen should see that his name is on the registration book next Saturday.

One Silver Spoon given away with every pound of Coffee, at the store of S. H. & Co.

Miss Getta Wolff, of Detroit, is the welcome guest of her sister, Mrs. H. Joseph.

The site of the new botanical laboratory for the agricultural college has been staked out.

Mrs. M. E. Hanson returned from a six weeks visit with friends in Indiana, last Friday.

Salling, Hanson & Co. say that they have the best quality of Laces, at lowest prices.

J. W. and Miss Annie Staley are home from Albion college, for a short vacation.

Two thoroughbred Shorthorns for sale, on easy terms. Enquire at this office.

Buy the Mand S. force pump, the best in the world. F. DECKROW.

May Flower Flour, is again in the market, and can be purchased at the store of S. H. & Co.

R. D. Connine has been an efficient and economical highway commissioner. See that he is reelected.

White Goods, Embroideries and Black Satens at low figures, at the store of S. H. & Co.

Chesaning, with a population of about 1,200, has seven churches and a spiritual hall.

Singer Sewing machines for sale on the installment plan, by F. R. DECKROW.

The finest line of Laces and Embroideries ever received in town, at Claggett and Pringle's.

Miss Katie Kaner took the noon train, Saturday, for Bay City, where her parents are now living.

Have you seen those elegant Knit Working Jackets, for \$3.50 and \$4.00 a piece, at Jackson & Masters?

A train load of hard maple logs, consisting of 25 cars, will be shipped from Rosecommon to Glasgow.

A fine line of Ladies' Slippers, just received, at Claggett & Pringle's. Prices lower than ever.

Henry Bates has resumed his position with the Michelson and Hanson Lumber Co. and moved to Lewiston.

Jackson & Masters are offering the balance of their stock of Fancy China and Glass Ware, at cost.

The Epiphany is about to begin the erection of a church on the corner east of Albert Groullet's residence.

If you want a first class Sewing Machine, buy the American or Domestic of Jackson & Masters.

C. W. West and F. P. Richardson joined the Democratic club, in Grayling, last week.—Ros. Democrat.

Wind-Mill and Well Supplies of all kinds, prices as low as good work will warrant. F. DECKROW.

Max Lewinson smiles and answers "it's a little daughter", born Sunday. Mother and child doing nicely.—Ros. News.

Thos. Preux, has completed the lumber job for Salling, Hanson & Co., near Cross Village and moved back to town.

Claggett and Pringle are filling their store jam full of new goods. Bargains in every department. Prices lower than ever.

Luther St. John has been notified by the Com. of Pensions, that he has been allowed a pension. Good enough.

Our Danish friends held a pleasant masquerade dance at the Opera House, Saturday evening. A wagon load of fun.

Queer things happen at Bay City, but the very latest is that a donkey actually died from grief over the death of his owner.

Just received at Claggett and Pringle's, a new and complete stock of Mens' and Childrens' Hats. All the latest styles.

Walter Hagerman, employed at McDonald's camp near Alpena, split his foot fairly in two with a sharp ax. Of course it was an accident.

For fresh Crackers, Cookies, Bread and Confectionery, go to C. W. Wight's restaurant. He has just received a large assortment.

The business end of the Michigan delegation in Congress is the republican end, by a large majority.—Manistee Times-Sentinel.

The Lake Superior Democrat is making inquiry as to how many printing offices in the upper peninsula are furnished with bibles.

Mrs. Leonard Howard and Miss Kittie Smith, of West Bay City, were the guest of Mrs. S. S. Phelps, last week, returning home Monday.

Miss Agnes Bates came down from Gaylord to spend her weeks vacation with friends here. She is always welcome.

The song of the chimney sweep, which is as sure a harbinger of spring as the robins, has been heard from on the house tops.

The series of union meetings, closed last Sunday. It is hoped that a number have turned from the world to the service of the Master.

Do not forget that Salling, Hanson & Co. are closing out their stock of Clothing below cost. Now is a good time to get a Spring suit.

Miss Gertrude Oliver, of West Bay City, has been the welcome guest of her cousin, Miss Bessie Metzler, this week.

The work of the Board of Review, last year is conceded to have been eminently fair and just. Keep the same board.

McElroy's reelection is certain and there is no question of the qualification of D. S. Waldron for the vacancy. Vote it straight.

Miss Katie Bachelor, who has been visiting her brother, Wm. Pringle, during the past winter, returned to her home at Oakwood, last week.

The Township Clerks' books were never so well kept in Grayling as during the last year or reports so promptly and fully made. Vote for Bates.

The Citizens of Grayling and vicinity, will find Claggett and Pringle's, headquarters for Gents', Ladies' and Childrens' Shoes, for the season of ninety-two. Goods guaranteed. Prices rock-bottom.

Mrs. R. Richardson, of Grayling, who is visiting her mother, Mrs. W. J. Snively, has been quite sick during the past week with heart trouble. She is better now.—Ros. News.

"C. A. Snow & Co's. pamphlets, Information and Advice about Patents, Caveats, Trademarks, Copyrights, etc., may be obtained free at this office."

Wm. Brink has a few bushels of JERSEY PRACHLOW POTATOES for sale. They are early, and superior in quality to any variety grown in this section.

There will be Communion Services in the Presbyterian church on next Sabbath morning at 10.30. Services at the usual hour. All are cordially invited to attend.

The secretary of the agricultural college has any number of pamphlets to give away containing Dr. Kedzie's valuable paper upon the results of the sugar beet industry for 1891.

Hon. John T. Rich, who will speak at the Opera House, Saturday evening is an acknowledged leader among the agricultural and laboring elements of the state. He is personally the peer of any practical farmer in Michigan.

Wm. Hagerman and J. W. Comstock, of Lapeere, were in the village Tuesday to receive a lot of trout to be planted in Big Creek and its branches. They received 18,000 brook and 20,000 brown trout.—Ros. News.

A comparison of the two tickets nominated for this Township, leads us to advise everybody to vote the republican ticket, straight.

Misses Nora Masters and Ella Marvin are at Grand Rapids, in attendance at the State convention of Y. P. S. C. E., as delegates from the society here.

The Odd Fellows of Grayling will celebrate the 73rd Anniversary of the order, on the 30th, at 10.30 A. M. at the M. E. church. Rev. Taylor will deliver the address. All are cordially invited to attend.

By personal effort of the Treasurer, a larger percent of real estate tax than usual, and every dollar of personal tax on the last roll, has been collected. Vote for Staley, and be sure of a continuance of good work.

A number of our interested business men, with their attorneys went to An Sable Monday to interview the Court in the Dayton Clark matter. A movement was made by the defense to dissolve the attachment, without success.

Clark Scott, a former well known resident of South Branch, but who for several years has been doing the south and west, returned to Rosecommon Wednesday. He thinks he will make this his home for the summer.—Ros. News.

There will be a meeting of the Y. P. S. C. E., held at the Presbyterian church, Friday evening, April 1st, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing term and transact such business as may come before the society. All members are requested to be present.

Mrs. N. J. Geyer starts Monday for a few weeks visit and rest at her old home in southern Ohio. The parsonage residence here was changed this week, to the Roffee house on Ottawa street, opposite the Town Hall.

Frank Mickelson started south last Friday night. He will visit a few days with his cousin Miss Mary Jorgenson, at Hillsdale College and the balance of his time with his sister Bessie, at Oberlin College, returning in time for his classes next week.

The teachers of our school are all taking a weeks' rest, all but Professor Benkelman being away from town, at their several homes or visiting in other parts of the state. They will be on hand at the tap of the bell, next Monday.

Our citizens are peculiarly fortunate in securing Hon John T. Rich, the next governor of Michigan, for an address Saturday evening. At this time, men's judgment is not warped with the heat of discussion, which will happen later in the campaign, and from Mr. Rich they will hear a broad, logical and comprehensive description of the political situation, and that, not from a narrow, bigoted, machine politician, but from one who is every inch a man.

D. Kneeland severs his connection with the firm of Salling, Hanson & Co., this week, and will assume similar duties with the Michelson and Hanson, Lumber Co., at Lewiston. His place here will be taken by Marius Hanson, whose position as book-keeper is filled by Walter S. Denning, of Manistee. We regret to lose Mr. Kneeland and his family, and only hope the change may inure to his benefit.

The HOME MAGAZINE of Washington, D. C., is a first-class family periodical, which, in the short space of three years, has attained a national circulation. See our combination offer in another column, whereby our readers can obtain it for a very small sum.

To the Farmers and Lumbermen, of Crawford County.

I wish to say that I now have my feed mill in first class order, and on Thursday of each week will grind for anyone who want work done. I will grind Corn meal and Graham flour for the lawful toll and guarantee you good work and perfect satisfaction. Come and give me a trial.

Yours Respectfully,
D. B. CONNER.

While in Grayling, last Saturday, we had the pleasure of a visit with Prof. W. F. Benkelman, principal of the schools in that village. Mr. Benkelman is the Commissioner of Schools for Crawford county, and our business with him was the arrangement for some extra normal instruction at the joint institute to be held, in Grayling, May 23d. From what we were able to see and learn, it is our opinion that Professor Benkelman has few superiors in general school work and it is very gratifying, indeed, to know that the preparations for our institute will be in the hands of such a competent man.—Ros. Democrat.

The following extract from the report of our Tr. Tr. completely refutes the statement which has been made that the township finances were exhausted, and that the business had been badly managed.

Am't rec'd from last Treasurer \$393.70 of which over \$250.00 was in orders already paid.

Rec'd. from all other sources \$2852.19.

Total expenditures \$1190.055.

Balance on hand \$1663.64.

Balance Highway fund in District No 1 \$628.92. Does that look like exhaustion or bad management?

O. Palmer sold this week to F. E. Martin of Indian River, the Durham calf, Crawford 2d by Alessandra, out of Minnie, tracing direct to imported Lady Elizabeth, which we think is as good an animal as there is in Michigan.

Emerson and Gray in their great success "The Musical Captain; or The fall of Vick-burg," will be produced here on April 4th and 5th, under the auspices of the Sons of Veterans. This play has had great success in the southern part of the state and should receive liberal patronage. The West Branch Democrat of last week speaks of them very highly.

Election Notice.
Notice is hereby given to the electors of the township of Grayling, in the county of Crawford, and State of Michigan, that the next annual township election will be held on the first Monday in April, being the fourth day of said month, at the Town Hall, in said township; at which election the following officers are to be chosen, to wit:

One Supervisor,
One Clerk,
One Highway Commissioner,
One Justice of the peace to fill vacancy, two years,
One Justice of the peace full term,
One Member of Board of Review,
One School Inspector,
Four Constables.

Also to vote upon the question, of whether the highway taxes shall be assessed on a money basis, yes or no. The polls of said election will be opened at 9 o'clock in the forenoon or as soon thereafter as may be, and will be continued open until five o'clock in the afternoon, unless the board shall, in their discretion adjourn the polls at twelve o'clock noon, for one hour.

Dated at Grayling, this 22d day of March, A. D. 1892.

MELVIN A. BATES,
Township Clerk.

Notice of Registration.
To the Electors of the Township of Grayling.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Board of Registration of the Township of Grayling, will be held at the Town Hall, in said township, on Saturday, the 2d day of April, 1892, for the purpose of registering the names of all such persons as shall be possessed of the necessary qualifications of electors in said township, and who may apply for that purpose, and that said Board of Registration will be in session on the day and at the place aforesaid, from 9 o'clock in the forenoon, until 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and from 3, until 5 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose aforesaid.

Dated this 10th day of March, A. D. 1892.

JOHN F. HUM. Sup.
MELVIN A. BATES, Clerk,
JOHN STALEY Tp. Treas.

Notice of Registration.
NOTICE is hereby given to the Electors of Grove township, Crawford county, that the Board of Registration will be held at the Clerk's office, near Stephan's bridge, on Saturday, the 2d day of April, 1892, for the purpose of registering the names of all such persons as shall be possessed of the necessary qualifications of electors in said township, and who may apply for that purpose, and that said Board of Registration will be in session on the day and at the place aforesaid, from 9 o'clock in the forenoon until 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and from 3 o'clock in the afternoon, until 5 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose aforesaid.

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Dated this 10th day of March, A. D. 1892.

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For Sale or Exchange.
SMITH & BEAVER offer for sale, or will exchange for other property, their imported Norman Percheron Stallion. He is 7 years old, sound, kind, and all right every way. He is worth too much for work. Will trade for good work team.

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

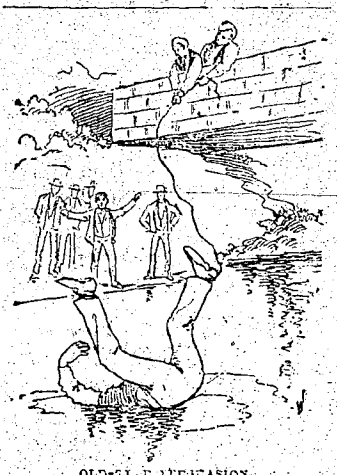
WHO ARE WHITE CAPS?

THEY ARE NOT PECULIAR TO THE WEST.

Old-Style Regulars—Fence Rails and Mill Ponds as Moral Perforators—In England They Used the Stocks and the Ludding Stool.

White-Cap Societies.

A recent church trial in New Jersey was the outgrowth of a white cap outrage. A young pastor is on trial charged with all sorts of improprieties, simply because he would not meekly submit to having his horse painted and stabled in the pulpit, his buggy housed on top of the church, and other inconveniences to himself which more or less amused some of the people in the neighborhood. The young pastor is a college bred, had studied base-ball curves as well as theology, and had practiced in the gymnasium as well as in the prayer-meeting. He refused to submit to petty outrages, hunted down the "white caps," who wanted him to be long-suffering, if he would live and rest some of them to the penitentiary. This seems to have been the principal means of exposing him to a church trial where he faced all kinds of charges. And these white caps are in New Jersey, within an hour's ride of New York City, near to that report of fashion, Long Branch, and almost within hearing of the camp-meeting hymns at Ocean Grove.



OLD-FASHIONED PUNISHMENT.

Still there are people in the East who seem to think that "white caps" still thrive in the wild and woolly West. They shiver at the outrages perpetrated by the new organization of outlawry and wonder if the West will ever become civilized. It is true that the white cap made their first appearance in the West under that name. The West is rich in nomenclature, and never allows anything to go nameless. So the white caps had a name and that name has traveled far to worry many people about the West, and got itself in the encyclopedia. Even learned Englishmen visiting America ask who and what are the white caps, in what condition of society they thrive, and causes such outbreaks in civilized countries; and what is the remedy. Unless the souls of these learned philosophers, the spirit behind the white caps is as old as the world.

The spirit of democracy has always had its place in man's nature, and it will not wait. It will not wait for red tins and slow justice. It prompts a man to knock down the fellow that insults him or wrongs his family. It fires communities where some one in the society defies the moral code that has become the unwritten law. It inspires vigilance committees and regulators to take charge of many things which the courts might better handle, and when courts are slow and uncertain it leads to mobs and riots.

The world has never been free from these as it has never been free from the spirit in man to regulate things himself, without waiting for somebody else to do it, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. There have been riots in France and in En-



A FREE RIDE.

gland as well as in America, but in America there have been more regulators and vigilance committees than in the old world, because we have had no parish priest to whom we carry all the petty grievances that are beneath the dignity of the courts. The regulator has his place in almost every country community. He usually belongs to the best and most law-abiding part of the community. He obeys the law himself and proposes that others shall do likewise. The most common subject of the regulator is immorality, which he prefers to deal with rather than give it an airing in the courts. If one man in the community is unfaithful to his wife, if he is cruel and unjust to his children, or treats them like cattle, his neighbors in the country do not call in the constable or go to the justice of the Peace and swear out a warrant for his arrest. They give him warning to correct his behavior. If he heeds the warning the regulators will do no further, but if he does not they will treat him to a ride on a rail, or dip him in the mill pond, or hold him under the pump spout, or put him in a slow drift, or test his qualities as a sprinter and strip him of all clothing that his action may be free. If it is an aggravated case, or if he has repeated the offense after these attentions, he may be painted with tar and given a coat of feathers to keep him warm, or he may have to run the gauntlet while every regulator gives him a blow with a whip. These are barbarous customs, but men will never get rid of all his barbarous nature. He will continue to argue that the end justifies the means, and try to make the punishment fit the crime. As the old world has had the pillory and the stocks for men, and the ducking stool and the bed of straw for women, all of which were barbarous, so has America had barbarities less severe to fit the petty offenses that could not be carried into

the courts. And as the parish priest of old gave the order to use the ducking stool in England, so the circuit rider has often figured in the hand of regulators in small American communities. As the seriousness of the offenses or supposed offenses against a community



A COAT OF TAR.

increased the severity of the regulators has been more marked. The white caps were an advanced order of the village regulators. They stepped short of the Ku Klux Klan and vigilance committee of the ransackers and the mincey where Judge Lynch presides.

The first appearance of the white caps under that name was in the southern part of Indiana. It was an organization of vigilantes and its first idea was to band against the negroes coming into that region from Kentucky. In this it resembled the old Ku Klux organization, but did not go the extremes of the Ku Klux, in that it stopped short of murder. It gave warning to negroes that they could not live in that community. There were warnings followed by whippings and other outrages, until the negroes gave the section a wide berth. Then the white caps assumed to themselves the enforcement of the unwritten law which exists in every community. They were a band of regulators who assumed to be a court, jury and prosecutors, and every man who was not a white cap was subject to their courts of inquiry regarding his conduct as a citizen. They wore masks of white muslin when exercising their authority to whip or kick or ride on a rail any man who had offended against their laws. From that they were named white caps. The counties of Crawford, Orange, Perry, Harrison, Spencer, Dubois suffered so much from these outrages and they attracted so much attention in the newspapers that the Governor of Indiana requested Attorney General McSherry to make an investigation. Gen. McSherry made a tour of that part of the State and made a very full report. He found that the first organization was in Crawford County, and from this the others followed naturally. All the little vigilante committees in that part of the



A MODERN MAZEPPA.

State became known as white caps, and there became a compact organization, all acting together along the same line. So notorious became their outrages upon those who excited their suspicion that there was general distrust in all that part of the State, every man being suspicious of his neighbor who was not a member of his own organization. Their punishments were brutal and they had no regard for the laws of the State. Another rival organization known as the "black caps" was the result and it reached the point of civil warfare. Acting on the Attorney General's report the State authorities took steps to destroy the organization. Evidence was finally procured against the principal participants. They were tried and punished, and that ended the white caps as an extensive organization in Southern Indiana.

The reports of the outrages by the Indiana white caps were no doubt much exaggerated by sensational newspaper writers. The private secretary of the late Governor Hovey has been investigating these stories for a year past, and he says that in most instances he found that the white caps were reputable citizens—persons of property—and not lawless in any sense, except in protecting what was their own by methods outside of the courts. On the other hand, he found no one where reputable citizens had been molested. One report of mistreatment of a woman was given wide circulation in the most sensational manner, to make it appear that the white caps were most ruthless. The truth was that the woman who had been put out in a school-house and sought to corrupt the youth of the neighborhood. Ordered to leave, she refused to go. A company of men and women took her from the school-house, and the woman was then switched. She was not injured. It



VILLAGE COURT OF LAST RESORT.

was in no sense as brutal as the act of a number of church deacons in New Jersey, who tarred and feathered two women in the village established themselves in the neighborhood for a like purpose. But sensational newspaper correspondents made it an outrage that would make all Indiana shudder. It may be said in justification of the white caps of Indiana that the Ohio River towns are generally infested with the most dis-

reputable "wharf rats" to be found in the country. There are chicken thieves, drunken loafers, vile women without any respect for decency or law, and all kinds of loafers, who are a general nuisance. These people might have been punished if caught in some act defying the law, but the white caps concluded to lock the stable door before any more horses were stolen, and drive out the dangerous and undesirable without waiting for them to offend against the strict letter of the law. In doing this they did a good service to the community, but of course they did not follow the properly defined methods named in the laws of the State.

One other organization of white caps became so notorious as to call for investigation by the State authorities. This was in Southern Ohio. Nothing had been heard of such an organization in that State until Nov. 17, 1898. Suddenly on the night of that date a band of about thirty horsemen appeared in Sardinia, Brown County, and proceeded to administer punishment to a resident accused of immoral conduct. The local authorities failing to recognize the need for an appeal was made to the Governor. An investigation was immediately instituted, by which it was disclosed that there was an oath-bound organization of citizens, some of them quite prominent in the county, without their purpose to regulate all such affairs as did not appeal directly to the courts. Their crimes were petty, but unlawful, and prompt steps by the authorities broke up the organization. The members of the organization agreed to procure the dissolving of the organization, and no prosecutions were made. These were the two organizations of "white caps" that attracted investigation by State authorities. There were many other smaller vigilante committees in other States, but there was no evi-



WHITE CAP VENGEANCE.

dence of a confederated relation between them to warrant the belief that it was one organization.

The White Caps have been more heard of in the East than in the West, not so much because there is a fresh impulse toward the old idea of regulators and vigilance committees, as because they have taken up the Western name and adopted it. It has been heard of in New Jersey, New York and all over New England. It is a convenient name to use when two or three neighbors wish to warn another that his conduct is unbearable. They have always done this, but they have not used this name. In the West, however, it is a new country. It is seldom that a lawless organization is found in a country with law, except in the petty affairs that cannot be dignified in the courts.

In New Jersey the White Caps seem to be composed of the parts of big game chivvies and rough hoodlums, for while the latter regarded it fun to annoy a dude pastor, fresh from Yale College, the former are equally prejudiced against the "young pastor because he has taught the negroes to make and sell the hoodlums that a minister of the gospel was not necessarily less a man because of his calling.

The Feet.

The feet are the support of the whole body, and are admirably adapted to this function by their strong ligaments, their many small bones and joints, their central arch, and their variously formed toes. How skillfully they are made will be evident if we contrast any possible movement on two atoms with the graceful, springing, graceful walk of a woman with normal, well-cared-for feet.

Unhappily, the proportion of feet that are well cared for, in a physiological sense, is much smaller than it ought to be. Here, as in so many other places, the tyranny of fashion plays havoc with reason and common-sense. A small foot is held to be a mark of beauty, and therefore nature must be improved upon, no matter at what expense of comfort and health. Meantime sensible people, and especially sensible parents, will endeavor to counteract the pernicious tendency likely to appear upon any foot that is properly shod. A narrow-toed shoe presses all the toes against and over each other, more or less distorting them; but its most serious effects are commonly seen in the enlargement of the big toe joint.

This enlargement and the consequent suffering are sometimes so great as to make it expedient to lay bare the bone, and saw off a large portion of it.

Tight shoes not only produce deformity and suffering, but by impeding the circulation they induce cold feet, and may lead to grave general disorders. It should be remembered, also, that a diminished flow of blood affects the nerves, lessening their sensibility, so that a woman may finally be quite unaware that her feet are cold, and so utterly neglect them.

Another common source of trouble is found in the ridiculous but fashionable high heel, carried forward into the arch of the foot. This is nothing less than a physiological outrage, and has properly been denounced in the strongest terms by the entire medical press.

The weight of the body is removed from its natural point of support, and much of it is thrown upon the ball of the foot, and saw off a large portion of it.

Another common source of trouble is found in the ridiculous but fashionable high heel, carried forward into the arch of the foot. This is nothing less than a physiological outrage, and has properly been denounced in the strongest terms by the entire medical press.

HINTS ABOUT SERVANTS.

If We Want Thoughtfulness We Must Be Thoughtful of Them.

You hire ignorant women, of low conceptions, giving them the price ignorance and stupidity are worth. You are astonished when you do not get ideas and feelings of which these women know nothing. When they do rise higher they are no longer willing to work for you in the same capacity.

We all get precisely what we give. If we are stingy in giving be assured the stinginess will gain us nothing. We pay money for work, pound for pound. If we want human feeling besides we can only get it by giving it ourselves.

If we want thoughtfulness for our interests from our servants we must be thoughtful for their interests. If we want their sympathy in our need we must give it to them in their need. If we want allowance made for faults and failings, we must offer them that. We may have to explain to them what we are doing and why, because such women seldom perceive the reason themselves. These women have often to be treated like children. Motives have to be explained to them.

There are a few women, of course, who could not be managed this way, but there are very few. I have rarely seen a servant with whom, when I met her on the ground of life feelings, I could not do just as I pleased.

Once a woman objected to doing the work the way I wished. Her own way, she thought, was easier, and she did not see why mine should be preferred. It is a common matter of disagreement, is it not?

"Maggie," said I, "last night you took your new dress to be made. Now put on your hat and go down and tell your dressmaker to make it in any easy to suit herself. Tell her it does not matter whether you like it or not. She can make it in any way that comes handy."

"Indadean' I won't, ma'am," cried Maggie indignantly. "Sure I pay her good money for makin' it, an' haven't I a right to have it made to suit myself?"

"Of course you have," said I. "And if you are working for me, I expect me to pay you good money for doing it, ought I not to be pleased instead of you?"

Maggie looked at me a minute, then she laughed. She never made another objection to doing things "my way." It is better to have a servant with quick perceptions than one who has graduated at all the cooking schools in New York.

The mistress who treat their servants this way get the best work and the heartiest good feeling.—Harper's Bazar.

MEALS BY SCHEDULE.

Close Fighting as to What Can Be Eaten While Waiting for the Train.

"I have only two minutes to get my breakfast and catch my train," said a tall man in an Irish giggle under the water in a railway station the other morning. "What can you give me in the smallest possible time? Take into consideration, too, the fact that I have left my false teeth under the pillow at my hotel."

"We have just the thing for you, sir," he immediately brought a cup of coffee and a piece of lemon pie.

The gentleman sat down and in less than a minute from the time he gave his order was rushing toward the office for his ticket.

"Nice pretty good time," remarked a customer who sat at the next table.

"Oh, that's nothing," replied the waiter, "we beat that every day. I once knew a man who came in here who had only sixty seconds in which to get his breakfast, buy his ticket, and reach his train."

"What did you give him?"

"Two soft baked apples and a glass of milk. He finished in just fifteen seconds, took another fifteen for the purchase of his tickets, and when I last saw him he was walking up and down the platform smoking a cigar, impatiently waiting for the train to start."

"I suppose most passengers who come in here are in a hurry?"

"Never saw but two who were not, and one of these was a soldier who had lost both legs in the war, and the other was a tramp who was waiting for the night freight."

"When a customer comes in and says he wants something to eat in a hurry, I ask him how much time he has or what train he wants to catch. Now, I have a list of those articles that I can serve, and which can be eaten in the exact time the passenger has to spare. To the customer having one minute for luncheon I serve baked apples and milk; if he has two minutes, lemon pie and cold coffee; three minutes, apple pie and cold coffee; four minutes, slapjacks and coffee; five minutes, fried sausages and mashed potatoes; six minutes, fishballs and hash; seven minutes, cold roast beef, and so on. I tell you we work on springs all the time." And the waiter rushed off to serve another customer who appeared to be in a hurry.—Boston Herald.

BOY LIFE ON THE FARM.

Murat Halstead Recalls Some of His Experiences.

Murat Halstead, the celebrated newspaper editor, in the Cosmopolitan, pleasantly gives his experience of boy life on a farm and incidentally tells a good deal about animals, both domesticated and wild. In the latter class the snake farms are a constant subject of excitement and every neighborhood has a classic snake story, told and retold and remembered with advantages at each telling.

"If a big snake has not been seen up a tree or across a road or infesting a ravine," says Mr. Halstead, "it is because young people going home from singing school have heard a panther, or some of the old folks have discovered a bear track in the snow. A snake story can not hold its own with a bear story, as all newspaper

readers know, and panthers, if we consider what picturesque creatures they are, have not contributed their share to current literature. When the original stock of bears and big snakes have been exhausted in a highly cultivated corner of the republic, and an extraordinary animal or reptile is heard of, shattering the peace of the community, the fact is solemnly recalled that some months before a drowsy passed that way, and flocks, tigers, bears and boa constrictors might have escaped. Everybody knows in the country how careless those circus folks are with their snakes and vermin. But your bear story, however captivating, does not stretch like your snake story. The tale of a snake does not travel far before the snake, and the story too, are much elongated. It is seldom that the snake falls short, at the end of the season, of ten feet, and the North American product, if there is not too much fuss about measurements, surpasses the specimens that have been caught in South America and Africa."

CARRIAGE NAMES.

How Some Familiar Vehicles Obtained Their Cognomens.

The origin of the names of the various styles of wheeled conveyances used in this country and England is a rather interesting study. Take, for example, the ordinary everyday "hackney." Originally they were termed hackney-coaches, because they were drawn by hackneys—a name applied to easy-going, safe-pacing horses.

The term coach is derived from the French coach, a diminutive form of the Latin cochlea, a shell, in which form the body of such conveyances was originally fashioned. Seldom, if ever, is the full term omnibus applied to those heavy lumbering vehicles found in many large cities. With the characteristic brevity of English-speaking races, the title has been changed to bus. These were first seen in Paris in 1827, and the original name of omnibus is derived from the fact that it appeared on the sides of these conveyances—being nothing more than the Latin word signifying "for all."

Cab is an abbreviation of the Italian capriola, which is changed to cabriolet (cabriolet) in French. Both words have a common derivative—cabriole—signifying a goat's leap. The exact reason for giving it this strange appellation is unknown, unless because of the lightness and springiness of the vehicle in its original form.

In many instances the names of special forms of carriages are derived from the titles of the persons who introduced them. A striking example is the brougham, which was first used by the famous Lord Brougham, William IV., who prior to becoming King of England had been Duke of Clarence, gave the latter name to his favorite mode of conveyance. The popular brougham derives its distinguishing title from a certain Mr. Hansom, and the particular form of carriage known as the "tombur"—at one time very fashionable, but now seldom seen—was so called from a sporting gentleman of London who reigned in the cognomen of Tibbory.

Landau, a city in Germany, was the locality in which was first made the style of vehicle bearing that name.

The word sulky, as applied to a wheeled conveyance, had its origin in the fact that when it first appeared the person who sat in it considered that none but sulky, selfish men would ride in such an affair, which afforded accommodation to but one individual. The strange title was never changed.

Coupe is French in origin, being devised from the verb couper (couper) to cut. This was considered an appropriate designation because it greatly resembled a coach with the front part cut off.

The old-fashioned gig was given that name from its peculiar jumping and rocking motion, the word being taken from the French giguer, signifying a jig, or a lively dance.

Other instances could be quoted, but those given relate to the best-known vehicles, and are considered sufficient to show the peculiarities of carriage nomenclature.

DESCENT IN A DRESSING SUIT.

For the plunge you are dressed as though you had to endure the cold of Siberia. With knit woollen hose, cap and skirt, I have never felt the cold. Then comes the ample coat, which we get into through the neck hole, and the casque, which resounds as if one had his head in a kettle. If he put on a belt with a dagger, shoes with loaded soles and lead at your breast and back. Now you are so loaded that you could hardly stand straight if the boat should tip—then you go down into the water where all the weight is no longer felt. Now a different feeling begins. At the command, "Pump!" some one rapidly screws down the glass in front of your nose, and you feel a dash to which you have to accustom yourself—pump! pump! accompanied by a flinging of the air. Little whiffs of air come to you, scented with machine oil and caoutchouc. The beginner fails to manage the escape, and his coat and sleeves become inflated, so that when he wants to go down he floats at the mercy of the waves. It is not to be wondered at that this first plunge leaves anything but agreeable memories.

Fashionable Cruelty to Animals. It is a sharp comment on our semi-civilization that it was necessary in the city of New York to found a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals; but the necessity of the society is constantly illustrated in the treatment of horses. Their helpless dependence, their faithful service, their patient endurance were not enough to save them from the maltreatment of those who delight to describe themselves as a little lower than angels. We were forced to make laws to protect dumb animals from man's inhumanity.—Harper's Magazine.

A Solomonic Yaw. Barber—You got your hair clipped pretty often, Sir.

Breezy—Yes, I've registered a solemn vow not to let my hair grow until a certain thing happens.

"And what must happen?"

"I've either got to be dead or a widower."—New York Herald.

PARALYSIS FROM ARSENIC.

Poison in Wall Paper and Its Effects Upon Health.

"Arsenic in wall paper?" That was the subject of the hearing before the Public Health Committee in the green-room at the State House yesterday.

Senator Gilman, of Newton, presided, and at the appointed time called the meeting to order.

Arsenic in wall paper and its effects upon life has been the subject of considerable comment of late, but what truth or falsity there may be in the question was the subject-matter of today's hearing.

Henry Saltonstall, Treasurer and Manager of the Pacific Mills, was next heard. He said:

"I am in favor of a commission which would decide what amount of arsenic would be used. When we cannot determine the amount to be used without endangering life I think that the Legislature should determine."

Dr. Francis H. Brown, of the Children's Hospital, next spoke as follows:

"Several years ago I had a large number of cases which resulted in finding the presence of arsenic. Then some persons grew well on being removed from certain rooms, and grew worse on being taken back. The very insidiousness is a part of the danger, and is only discovered by examination and study."

"We do not ask that the use of arsenic be prohibited, but that it be so to a dangerous amount. We are not fighting against the trace of arsenic, but the amount of color."

"We find paper-hangers frequently affected with sores on their hands, face, and affections of the nose, which no doubt is due to arsenic."

"A sample of paper referred to in 1872 contains 8.67-100 grains of arsenic to the square inch. Here is one (showing a sample) with over five grains of arsenic to the yard, not kindergarten, but wall; here is a card which belongs to the dispensary, and here is a cloth, plum color, worn by one of our prominent physicians who was very susceptible to arsenic."

"I cannot tell you the amount which should be used to the square yard, but should imagine that 1-50th of a grain would be safe."

"Wall paper on ten years will not give off nearly one-tenth of its arsenical contents, because there are so many things to consider. The first year more arsenic will be given off than in the second, because the coating of the first protects the second in a measure. The danger is growing less each succeeding year as far as quantity is concerned, but not as concerns effect, but the charge is by no means the less."

"This room surrounded by paper will give off arsenic until you take off all the paper. As long as the paper remains upon the wall it is just as dangerous as ever, that is, you shovel sand from a certain place, there is sand there until the sand is all removed. As long as the pigment remains the danger is not diminished."

Dr. James J. Putnam said: "The testimony thus far presented only covers a small portion of the State. I don't care to say anything in particular as to the arsenic in papers, but these papers which I have here (showing a number of slips) I would like to pass around to you. I examined a number of samples recently and found no arsenic. I have samples which contain twelve grains, and are accordingly very dangerous."

"We find the digestive system affected, the eyes and the nervous system, without necessarily exhibiting other or ordinary symptoms."

"Within the last two months two such cases have been treated in the Massachusetts Hospital. They were paralyzed to such an extent that they could not work. One was from tags used by an expressman and the other from wall paper."

Dr. E. W. Abbott, of the State Board of Health, was the next called. He said:

"There was one case reported in 1925 in which the person was seriously ill, due to arsenic poisoning. There are other methods of getting arsenic into the system besides inhaling. The case I speak of is a servant girl in Wakefield, who was employed in picking up scraps of paper. She showed all the symptoms of arsenical poisoning, and, on examination, the wall paper showed indications of the poison. The poisoning was caused by the girl handling old paper which had been taken from the wall and burning it up in the stove. She inhaled the fumes or smoke and thereby suffered the same as though she had taken the poison into her system in the ordinary way."

"I know a case where Paris green was manufactured and the leaves of the trees about the factory dropped off just the same as they would in the fall. The time, however, was the spring. Within the distance of 300 feet every tree was stripped of its leaves. It was due to the methods of manufacture which allowed the Paris green to escape, and being wafted by the wind was carried to some distance. At our suggestion a change was made, the result of which was to do away with the evil. A large portion of Paris green is arsenic, probably half."

Dr. Charles P. Putnam said of the subject under discussion:

"I went to an infants' hospital not long ago and found not only the children but the nurses affected with sore fingers, and later two of the children with trouble of the respiratory organs. They died. There was no wall paper about, yet it occurred me that the effects were due to arsenic."

"The nurses, I found, wore blue dresses; from which the arsenic in question was given off. The dresses were discarded and the children and nurses recovered, but later were again affected by the nurses resuming the dresses after being washed. They thought that by washing the garments the arsenic would be removed. I don't think I could say anything positively of the danger line, but would say that one-fiftieth of a grain to a yard would not be dangerous."

Boston Globe.

A DENTIST does not always have fair sailing. Sometimes he runs against a snag.

OUR BUDGET OF FUN.

HUMOROUS SAYINGS AND DOINGS HERE AND THERE.

Jokes and Joke-lets that Are Supposed to Have Been Recently Port Saidings and Doings that Are Odd Curious and Laughable.

Some Objects Abroad. "I saw Col. Bill McBride yday," said one Dakota settler to another. "I guess he is going to be a candidate for the legislature next fall again."

"Did he shake hands with you?" "Oh, he always does that—competition is so brisk nowadays that they have to know a fellow the year round."

"How'd you tell, then?" "He lemme beat 'bout 870 tradin' horses. Bill ain't a man 'ud hurt his reputation that way less he'd some object ahead."—Texas Siftings.

No Sunshine in His. Mr. Murray Hill—"Mr. Jones' affairs don't seem to improve any. He is continually under a cloud."

Mr. Manhattan Beach—"Yes, the last time I saw him it was raining pitchforks."—Texas Siftings.

A Serious Fault. "What a little delicious vase. It is very old, isn't it?"

"No, madam, it was made recently."

"Ah, what a pity! It is so beautiful."—Texas Siftings.

Washing-Day.



"Ephum!" "Yethum!"

"Come a humpin' yere an' git yo' barf. Yo' mammy ain't got no time ter fool."

She Was Not the Right One. "Never fear, my dear," remarked a wife to her impecunious husband; "never fear, I still love you."

"I know that," he replied, "but that doesn't help matters much."

"I'll trust you always," she exclaimed.

"Yes, my dear," he replied, and a sigh came from his heart, "that is all very fine, but unfortunately you are not the grocer."—Bloomington Eye.

A Considerate Man. Hostetter McGinnis—"You are the manager of the road?"

Manager—"Yes, sir; what can I do for you?"

"I see you are cutting rates to California."

"Yes, sir."

"Well, I called to see if I could get a pass. I didn't like to ask for one when the rates were up—don't like to be hard on you, you know—but now that they're way down, of course I'm asking too much."—Texas Siftings.

Time to Run. Pretty Girl Teacher—"What! Do you intend to withdraw from the Sunday-school?"

Wah Lee—"Yessee. Me fadder stay here."

Pretty Girl Teacher—"Afraid? What are you afraid of?"

Wah Lee—"Thisee leap-year." Charles W. Foster, in New York Weekly.

In Front of the Morton House. First Star—"When I played in San Francisco the people took the horses out of my carriage, and—"

Second Star—"That's nothing! When I appeared on the stage in Chicago the people kissed all the leather off the carriage."—Texas Siftings.

Getting to the Point. "Young man," said the father to the spendthrift, "I am afraid you are getting to the point where you will stop at nothing."

"Yes, father," was the shameless reply, "when a man gets to nothing he usually has to stop."—Washington Star.

A Classical Anecdote. "Fine words butter no parsnips," was the terse remark of the late Sophocles when the Athens Daily Helenebaggus the first performance of "Philoctetus" a two-act comedy.

"What I want to collar," said the great poet, "is not gush, but gate-money."—Puck.

Skeptical. Ebenezer Coonrick—"Well, I'll be gosh-darned if I believe that biddin's a hundred feet high."

[illegible]

ELECTRIC FLASHES.

NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

'TIS A STRANGE CASE.

CIVIL JUDGMENT AGAINST A CRAZY MURDERER.

Death of a Glass and Tack Eating Museum Freak—Walt Whitman at Kent—Serious Riot at Kent, Ohio—All Hands on Board.

Threatened a Riot at Kent.

A riot broke out at Kent, Ohio, which threatened serious results. A number of men, who were known to be of the worst type, were put in their places. The riot was caused by the fact that the men were not allowed to enter the grounds and were not allowed to enter the grounds. The riot was caused by the fact that the men were not allowed to enter the grounds and were not allowed to enter the grounds.

AWARDED DAMAGES FOR MURDER.

John Greater Must Pay \$15,000 for Killing Isadora Meyer in Arkansas.

At Washington, Ind., Mrs. Isadora Meyer was awarded a verdict for \$15,000 damages against John Greater, who murdered her husband, Isadora Meyer, on the St. Louis, Mo., and Eastern Railway train. Greater was traveling for his health, being wealthy and of sound mind, and Meyer was a common prostitute. Greater was attacked by what he termed temporary insanity, near St. Louis, Mo., and Meyer was killed. Greater was never spoken to, shot Meyer, who he had never spoken to, shot Meyer, who he had never spoken to, shot Meyer, who he had never spoken to.

WHOLESALE IN HIS STOMACH.

Glass, Screws, Nails and Tacks Removed from a Post Mortem Examination.

There died at the St. Louis (Mo.) City Hospital a man, a post mortem examination of whose body revealed the fact that he was an ostrich in human form. His true name was John W. Gorman, but he was known in the city as "The Ostrich." At the post mortem examination, the stomach, intestines and liver were found to be normal, but literally filled with the nails, screws, tacks and broken glass, which the man had swallowed. A remarkable feature of the case was the fact that the man, who was a native of the city, had been in the city for many years, and had never been known to have any of the symptoms of the disease.

WALT WHITMAN IS DEAD.

Like a Child Going to Sleep the Poet Passes Away.

Walt Whitman, the famous poet, died at 64 of a stroke Sunday evening at his home in Camden, N. J. He was a native of Long Island City, N. Y., and was a member of the New York Academy of Letters. He was a native of Long Island City, N. Y., and was a member of the New York Academy of Letters. He was a native of Long Island City, N. Y., and was a member of the New York Academy of Letters.

RIFLES AT FIFTY PAGES.

Louisiana Gentlemen Have a Bloodless Duel with Winchester.

Edward Hall and David Ross, both of Breax, La., fought a duel. The weapons selected were Winchester rifles and the distance was fixed at fifty paces. The men were allowed one shot each. Fortunately neither man was injured, each shooting two. The sheriff telegraphed instructions to his deputy to arrest the duellists, but the dispatch arrived too late to prevent the meeting.

No One Dared Interfere.

Henry J. Smith, a San Francisco seaman, killed himself in sight of a storked crowd in a dark street. Smith had an attack of the fever, and was in a state of delirium. He was in a state of delirium, and was in a state of delirium. He was in a state of delirium, and was in a state of delirium.

Cover Four Years of Fraud.

Judge Otis of St. Paul, filed his decision in the suit of the county commissioners against J. P. Davis and R. C. Connor. The judge finds as facts that Davis had filed out the printed blanks, attested them with the seal of the court and had them audited and allowed, and then collected the money from the county auditor. Also that the auditor treasurer and their deputies had no knowledge that the certificates were fraudulent. The fraud extended over 1887, 1888, 1889 and 1890, and the total amount thus secured was \$24,582.50.

Sing Sing Years for Him.

Now that Ferdinand Ward is to be released from Sing Sing so soon, there is speculation as to whether he will be arrested again or not. There is an untried indictment still hanging over his head in the United States Circuit Court. He was indicted by the Federal Grand Jury about the time James D. Phelan was, and has never been tried on that count.

County Records Burned.

The Court House at St. Charles, Mo., was destroyed by fire. The fire originated in the Surveyor's office, and destroyed the records on file. The building was an old structure, but the loss to the county by the burning of maps, records and deeds is beyond estimate.

Sank with All on Board.

A report has reached Buffalo, Wash., that the iron tug, Tipple of Vancouver, B. C., was sunk with all on board in English Bay. It is supposed that the vessel struck a rock.

Speckles Has at Last Surrendered.

Claus Spreckels' Philadelphia sugar refinery was formally turned over to the sugar trust in consideration of \$7,000,000 in trust certificates. The transaction was conducted between Treasurer Barlow, of the trust, and Claus Spreckels personally. Mr. Spreckels will leave Philadelphia for San Francisco, where he will remain.

Cotton Mills in a Receiver's Hands.

The Southern Cotton Mills situated five miles from Atlanta, Ga., were placed in the hands of a receiver. The death of one of the proprietors throws the property into court.

Favor Harrison.

The State Republican Convention assembled at Chamberlain, S. D., and was called to order by A. E. Clough, of Madison, chairman of the Republican State Committee. The delegation to Minneapolis is solid for the renomination of President Harrison, with no second choice.

Solid for Cleveland.

At Grant's Forks, N. D., the Democratic State Convention was called to order by D. W. Marratt, of Fargo. A solid Cleveland delegation will be sent to Chicago. Talks with the delegates indicate that 90 per cent. of the party in North Dakota are for Cleveland.

FIGHT FOR FREE SILVER.

Leaders on Both Sides Have Their Words.

The great silver fight is now on. A Washington dispatch says: There seems to be no doubt about the passage of the bill on the final vote, unless its opponents manage to kill it off by some parliamentary maneuver. It is a severely partisan battle, and it is a severely partisan battle. It is a severely partisan battle, and it is a severely partisan battle.

WILL CHEAPER BINDING TWINE.

The Trust Likely to Come to Grief Through the Belfast.

It will not be the fault of the Belfast Cordage Company if the back of the cordage trust is not broken before many months and the farmers of the country enabled to indulge in a general jubilee. It is currently reported in circles that are supposed to know that the Irish concern, which is one of the largest cordage houses in the world, is making arrangements to bring to this country several entire seasons' loads of binding twine. If this intention is carried out there will be a binding twine crisis, and the Belfast houses are not likely to get the worst of it. The intentions of the cordage trust towards the farmers of the country are not likely to be good.

ASSETS IN THE TREASURY.

Secretary Foster Figures the Actual Amount at \$84,000,000.

Secretary Foster, in discussing the condition of the Treasury, said that there were nearly always \$84,000,000 in the Treasury. The Treasury is a very important part of the Government, and it is a very important part of the Government. The Treasury is a very important part of the Government, and it is a very important part of the Government.

DEPOSITORS MAKE THEM.

The Farmersville (Mo.) Savings Bank Closes Its Doors.

The Farmersville (Mo.) Savings and Loan Association Bank, which was organized in 1887, has closed its doors. The bank was a very important part of the community, and it was a very important part of the community. The bank was a very important part of the community, and it was a very important part of the community.

Protest Against the Rule.

The action of the Board of Managers of the New York Produce Exchange in deciding to trade in "spits" and "culls" in grain is causing a great deal of excitement in certain quarters. The President of the Exchange says the speculation in "spits" and "culls" tends to demoralize the traders, and is a great deal of excitement in certain quarters.

Made Them Dance and Pray.

Joseph Myerbeck shot and instantly killed Thomas Edwards at Sims Mills, Mo. Edwards was a desperate character, and while drunk went to the home of one Mrs. Edwards, who was Myerbeck's grandmother. Drawing his gun, he shot her, and she died.

Went with an Older Woman.

Society circles at Hillsboro, Ind., are stirred by the death of a young man, the son of Edward Smith, a married man. He was a very important part of the community, and it was a very important part of the community. He was a very important part of the community, and it was a very important part of the community.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Reflections of Business Conditions.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: Business indications are not quite so bright as they were a few weeks ago. The business is a very important part of the community, and it is a very important part of the community.

Wood Acquitted of Webb's Murder.

At Bloomington, Ind., one of the most exciting murder trials ever held in Southern Indiana closed by the acquittal of Marion Wood, charged with the murder of John Webb. The trial was a very important part of the community, and it was a very important part of the community.

To Have Canada Represented.

Dalton McCarthy, one of the leading supporters of the Government, gives notice of a resolution in the House of Commons proposing that a Canadian representative be attached to the British Legation at Washington.

Young Field Committed.

Judge Van Brunt has committed E. W. Field to the Buffalo State Hospital. Field was a very important part of the community, and it was a very important part of the community.

Gatch Bill Defeated.

The Iowa House defeated the Gatch bill, the vote being 22 to 46 for indefinitely postponing the measure.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Common to Prime.	\$2.50 to \$3.25
HOGS—Shipping Grades.	4.00 to 5.00
SHEEP—Fair to Good.	4.00 to 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.	81 to 82
CORN—No. 2.	57 to 58
RYE—No. 2.	70 to 71
BARLEY—No. 2.	60 to 61
CHIEF—Full Cream, Fat.	12 1/2 to 13 1/2
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INDIANAPOLIS.	
CATTLE—Shipping.	\$2.50 to \$3.25
HOGS—Shipping.	4.00 to 5.00
SHEEP—Common to Prime.	4.00 to 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.	81 to 82
CORN—No. 2.	57 to 58
RYE—No. 2.	70 to 71
BARLEY—No. 2.	60 to 61
CINCINNATI.	
CATTLE—Common to Prime.	\$2.50 to \$3.25
HOGS—Shipping.	4.00 to 5.00
SHEEP—Fair to Good.	4.00 to 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.	81 to 82
CORN—No. 2.	57 to 58
RYE—No. 2.	70 to 71
BARLEY—No. 2.	60 to 61
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Common to Prime.	\$2.50 to \$3.25
HOGS—Shipping.	4.00 to 5.00
SHEEP—Fair to Good.	4.00 to 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.	81 to 82
CORN—No. 2.	57 to 58
RYE—No. 2.	70 to 71
BARLEY—No. 2.	60 to 61
BUFFALO.	
CATTLE—Common to Prime.	\$2.50 to \$3.25
HOGS—Shipping.	4.00 to 5.00
SHEEP—Fair to Good.	4.00 to 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.	81 to 82
CORN—No. 2.	57 to 58
RYE—No. 2.	70 to 71
BARLEY—No. 2.	60 to 61
MILWAUKEE.	
CATTLE—Common to Prime.	\$2.50 to \$3.25
HOGS—Shipping.	4.00 to 5.00
SHEEP—Fair to Good.	4.00 to 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.	81 to 82
CORN—No. 2.	57 to 58
RYE—No. 2.	70 to 71
BARLEY—No. 2.	60 to 61
NEW YORK.	
CATTLE—Common to Prime.	\$2.50 to \$3.25
HOGS—Shipping.	4.00 to 5.00
SHEEP—Fair to Good.	4.00 to 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.	81 to 82
CORN—No. 2.	57 to 58
RYE—No. 2.	70 to 71
BARLEY—No. 2.	60 to 61

DAYS AND NIGHTS.

Higher the daily hours of anguish rise, And mount around me as the swelling deep.

But soon the tide of night begins to ebb, Chained on the barren shore of dawn I lie. Again to feel the day's slow-rising flood. Again to live and die.

—Anne Keefe Aldrich, in Lippincott.

A NIGHT RIDE.

"Yes, boys, they've left the Reservation, and are killing and scalping for over three hundred miles south of here, over their Big Cactus, and he posted me."

"How many are there of 'em, Jack?"

"Wal, as near as he could tell, there was somewhere about thirty or thirty-five."

"How are they off for shooting iron?"

"I should say they were all holed for keeps. The scout told me that they all had Winchester, an' a hull lot of 'em had six-shooters as well. And now, boys, we've got to ride like sin fer-morrow, an' gether in all the critters, an' push 'em over into the Deep Creek country fer safety. I hardly think the roads will navigate that way. So here's fer the smoke, and then bed."

"The scout says big Jack Hurns, foreman of the Cactus, is a real old pros."

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"I should say they were all holed for keeps. The scout told me that they all had Winchester, an' a hull lot of 'em had six-shooters as well. And now, boys, we've got to ride like sin fer-morrow, an' gether in all the critters, an' push 'em over into the Deep Creek country fer safety. I hardly think the roads will navigate that way. So here's fer the smoke, and then bed."

"The scout says big Jack Hurns, foreman of the Cactus, is a real old pros."

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THE SENATE AND HOUSE.

WORK OF OUR NATIONAL LAW-MAKERS.

Proceedings of the Senate and House of Representatives—Important Measures Discussed and Acted Upon—List of the Business.

The National Session.

In the Senate, the 21st, the following bills were read and passed: To regulate the terms of one Circuit and District Courts of the United States for the Eastern District of Wisconsin at Milwaukee on the 1st Monday of January and October, and at Oshkosh on the second Tuesday of June; House bill to authorize the appointment of a clerk for the Circuit and District Court at Texarkana, to change the name of the customs collection district and port of Wilmington, Cal., to that of Los Angeles; To amend the act of Congress to prohibit the introduction and sale of intoxicating liquors into the Indian country; authorizing the Velasco Terminal Railway Company to construct a sub-surface tunnel through Texas, approximately 500,000 for a public building at Joplin, Mo., making Velasco, Texas, a sub-surface tunnel; appropriating \$75,000 for a public building at Laredo, Texas. In the House, the army appropriation bill was amended so that the appropriation for the transportation of troops and supplies of the army over the railroads should be controlled, or operated by the Union Pacific Railroad Company or the Southern Pacific Railroad Company over lines embraced in its Pacific system, and passed. The bill for the relief of settlers on public lands was passed. In the navigation bill, the committee amended the bill by reducing the total appropriation from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000; reducing the annual expenditure under the bill from \$3,333,333 to \$5,000,000; and increasing the annual expenditure therefrom \$1,666,667. The bill was passed. The bill for the improvement of the river between the mouth of the Illinois and St. Paul, Minn., was passed. The bill for the improvement of the river between the mouth of the Illinois and St. Paul, Minn., was passed. The bill for the improvement of the river between the mouth of the Illinois and St. Paul, Minn., was passed.

One of the Boys Crawled Cautiously.

around the end of the building, and returning in the same manner, was surprised to find that "poor Hank" had passed in his checks.

"Now, boys, we'll make a run for it, stoop low, and with a spring, away we rushed for the door."

Another stream of lead whistled by, but nobody fell, and in another second, we were inside the heavy door, and helping the settlers to escape.

"I told you when you charged by, mon, but it took me some time to open the door